

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

Bethesda, Maryland

Westfield Atheneum,

WESTFIELD, MASS.

No. 773 Class 1

ABBREVIATED REGULATIONS.

Any person shall be entitled, under the regulations of the Atheneum, to the use of the Library and Reading-Room for one year upon payment of two dollars, and for six months upon payment of one dollar.

The books shall be divided into three classes:

1. Books of reference, which shall not be taken from the Library.
2. Books for circulation.
3. Magazines.

Two books only of the second class shall be drawn by one person at one time, and they shall be kept out only two weeks, but may be again drawn by the same person, unless they have been called for in the meantime, in which case they shall be retained in the Library two days for the applicant.

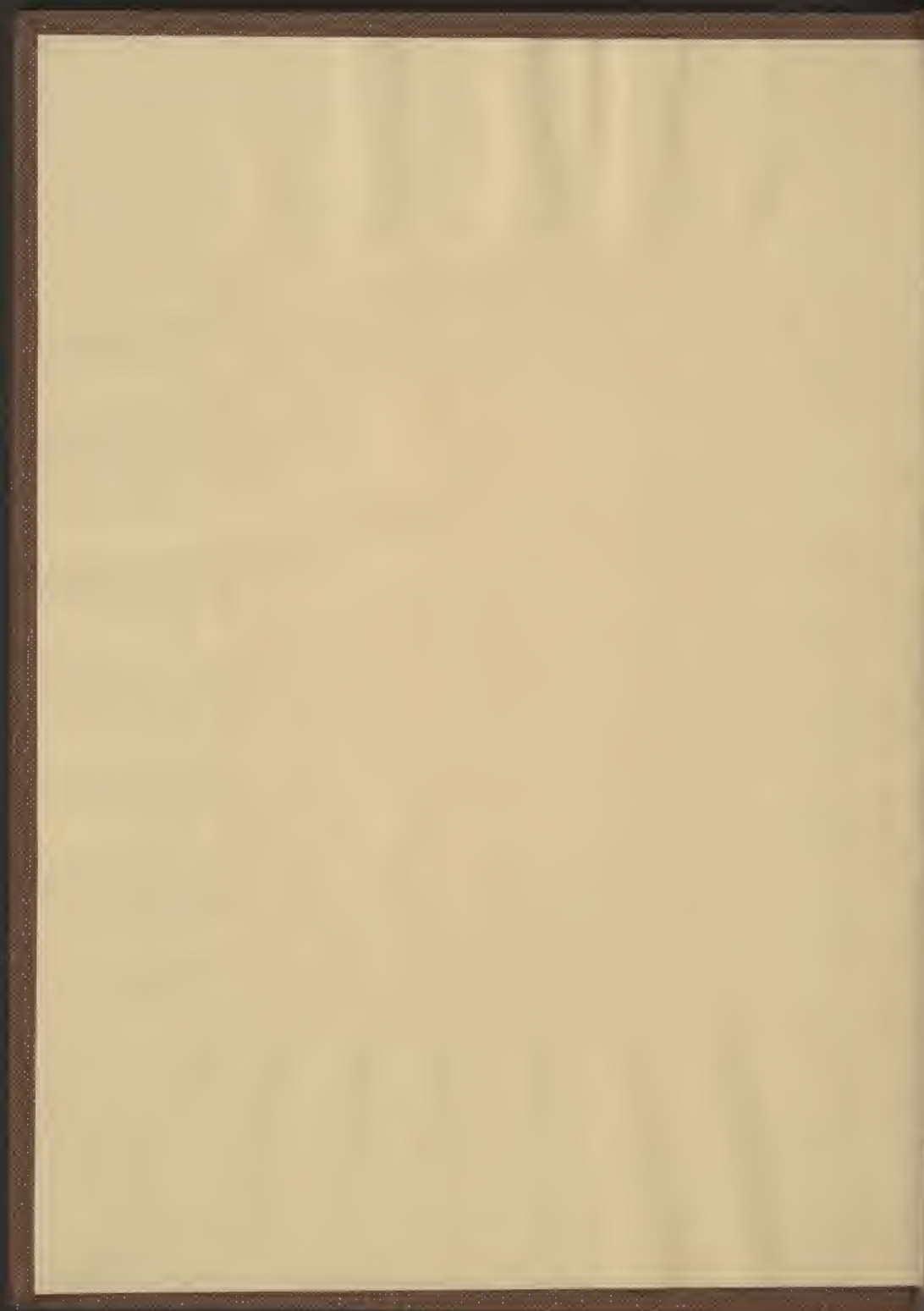
Magazines shall be kept in the Library for one month after they are received, after which time one magazine may be drawn by one person at a time until the expiration of three months after they are received, and thereafter they may be drawn under the same regulations as books of the second class.

Every person drawing books shall be responsible for all loss or damage to such books while retained by him, and may be required to make a deposit as security against all such loss or damage.

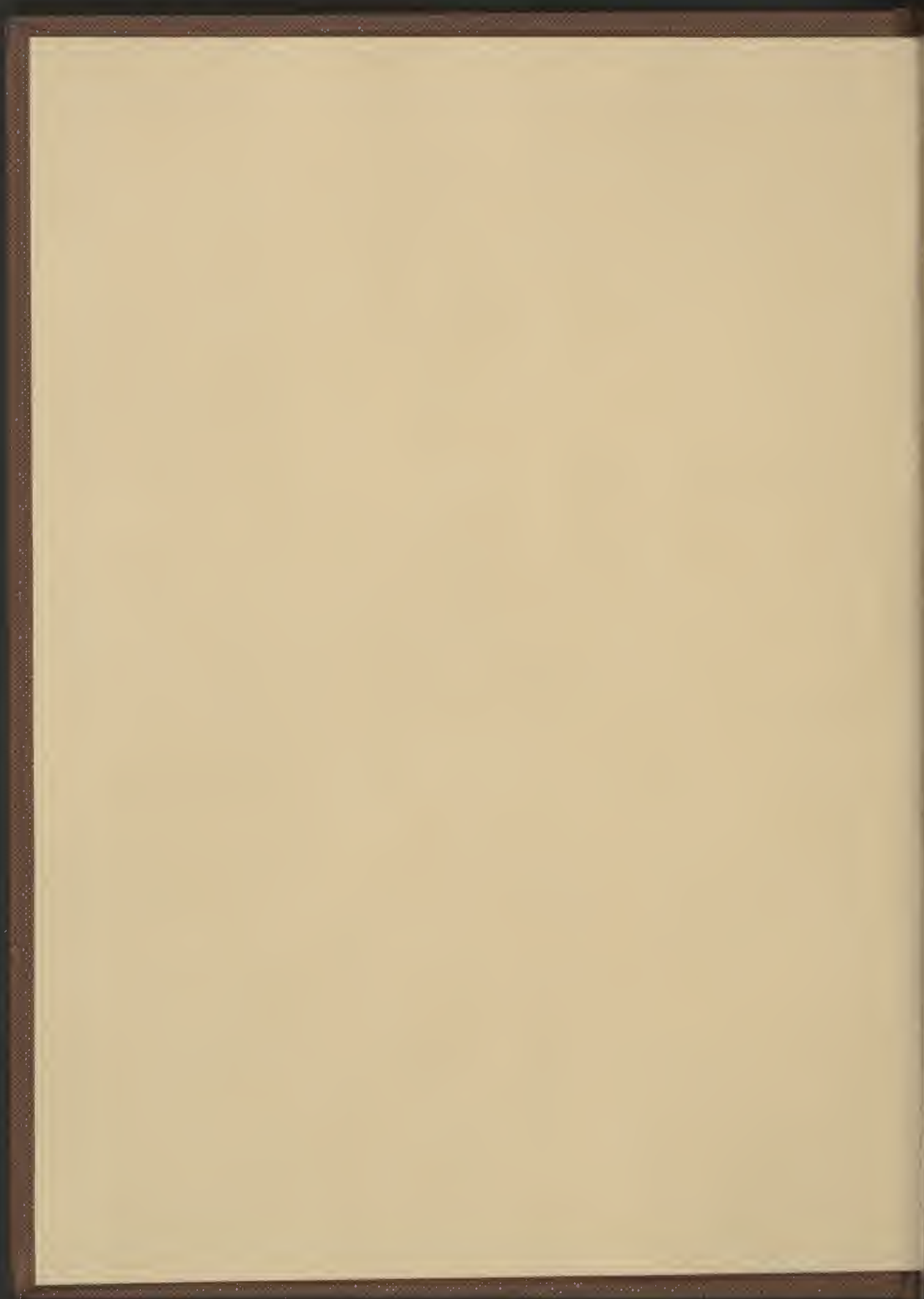
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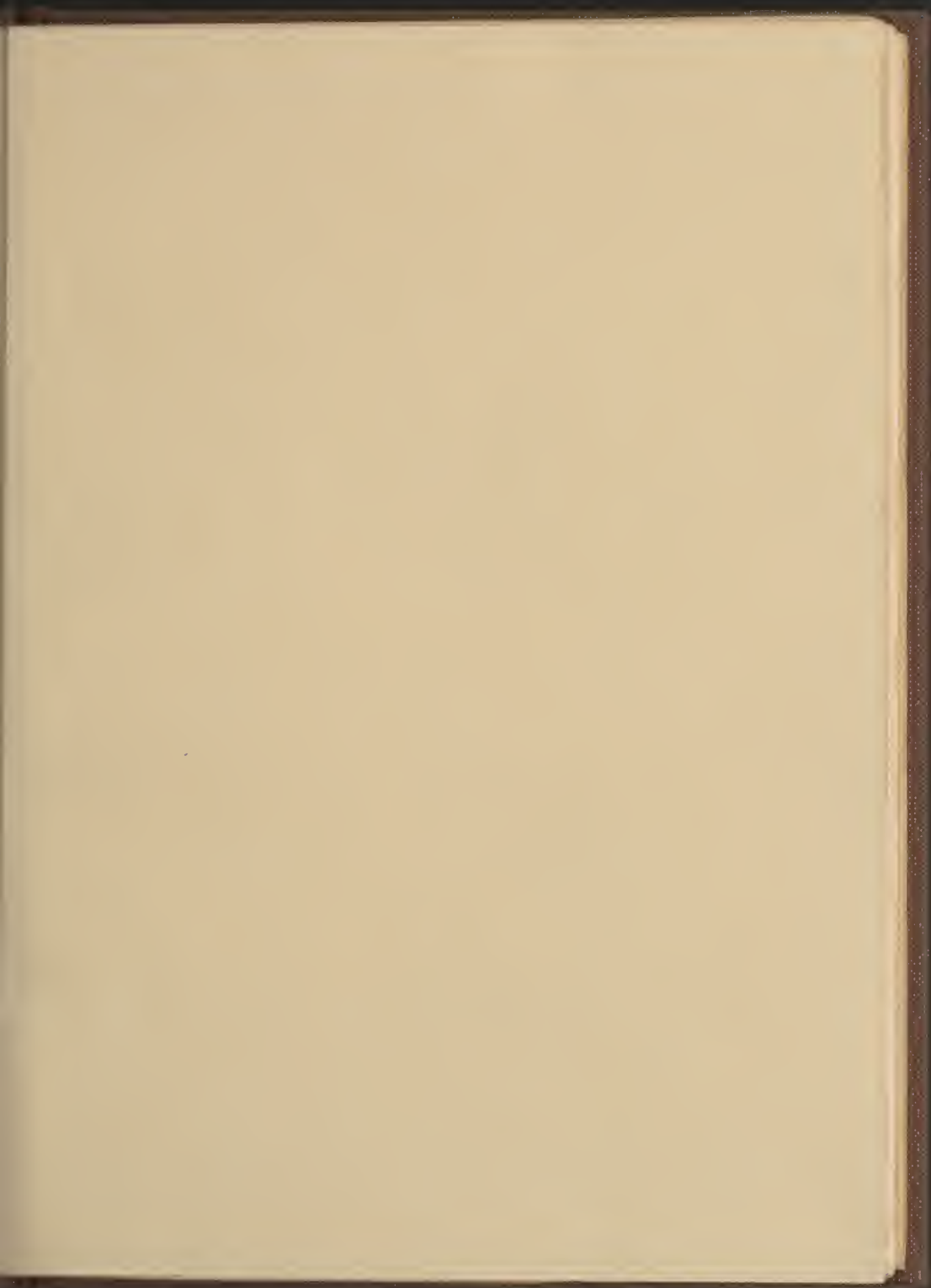
Every person before being permitted to draw books shall sign an obligation to abide by the regulations of the Library.

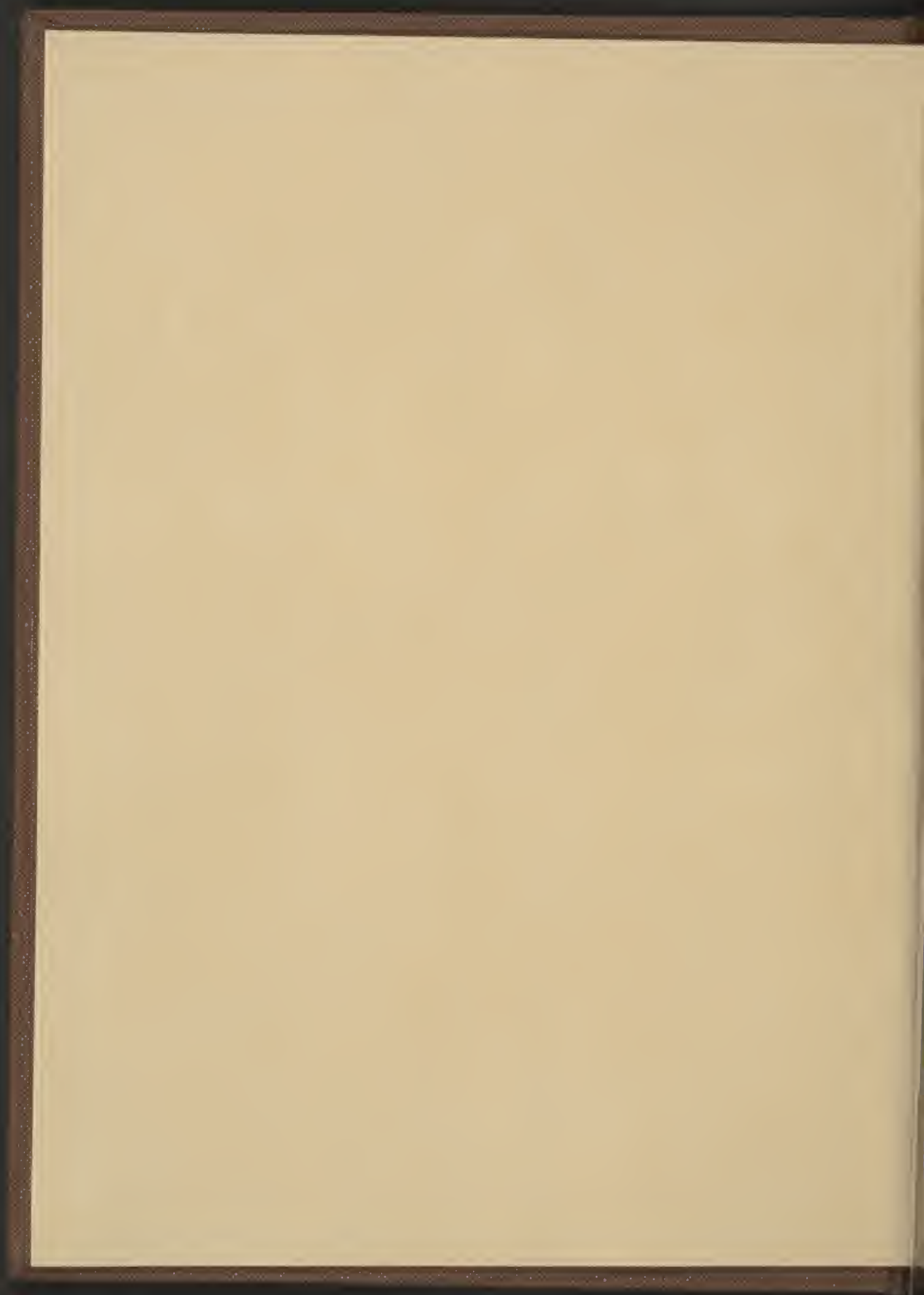
Every book taken from the Library shall be first presented to the Librarian to be charged, and when returned shall be again presented to him to be inspected and credited before it is restored to the shelves.

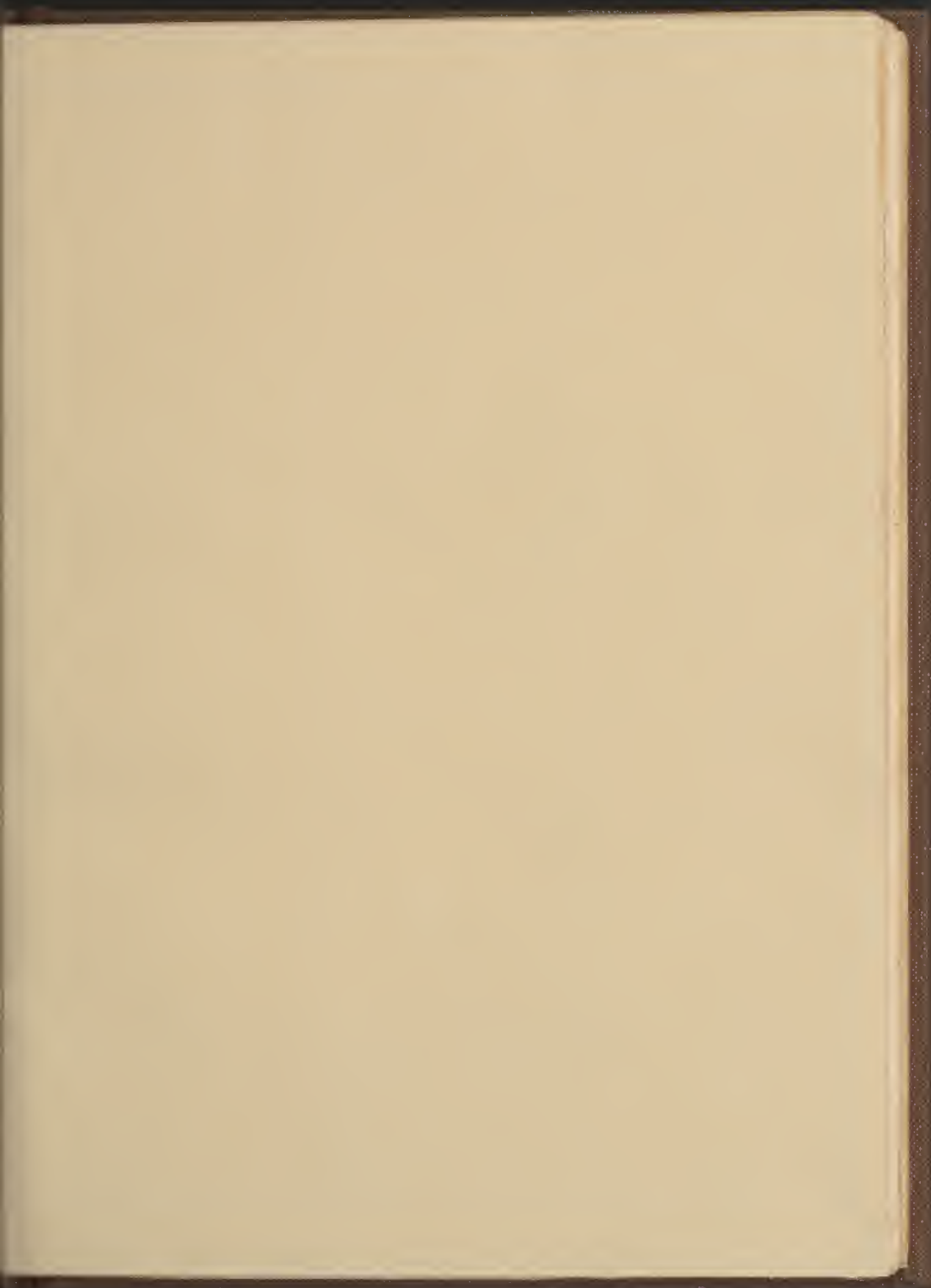


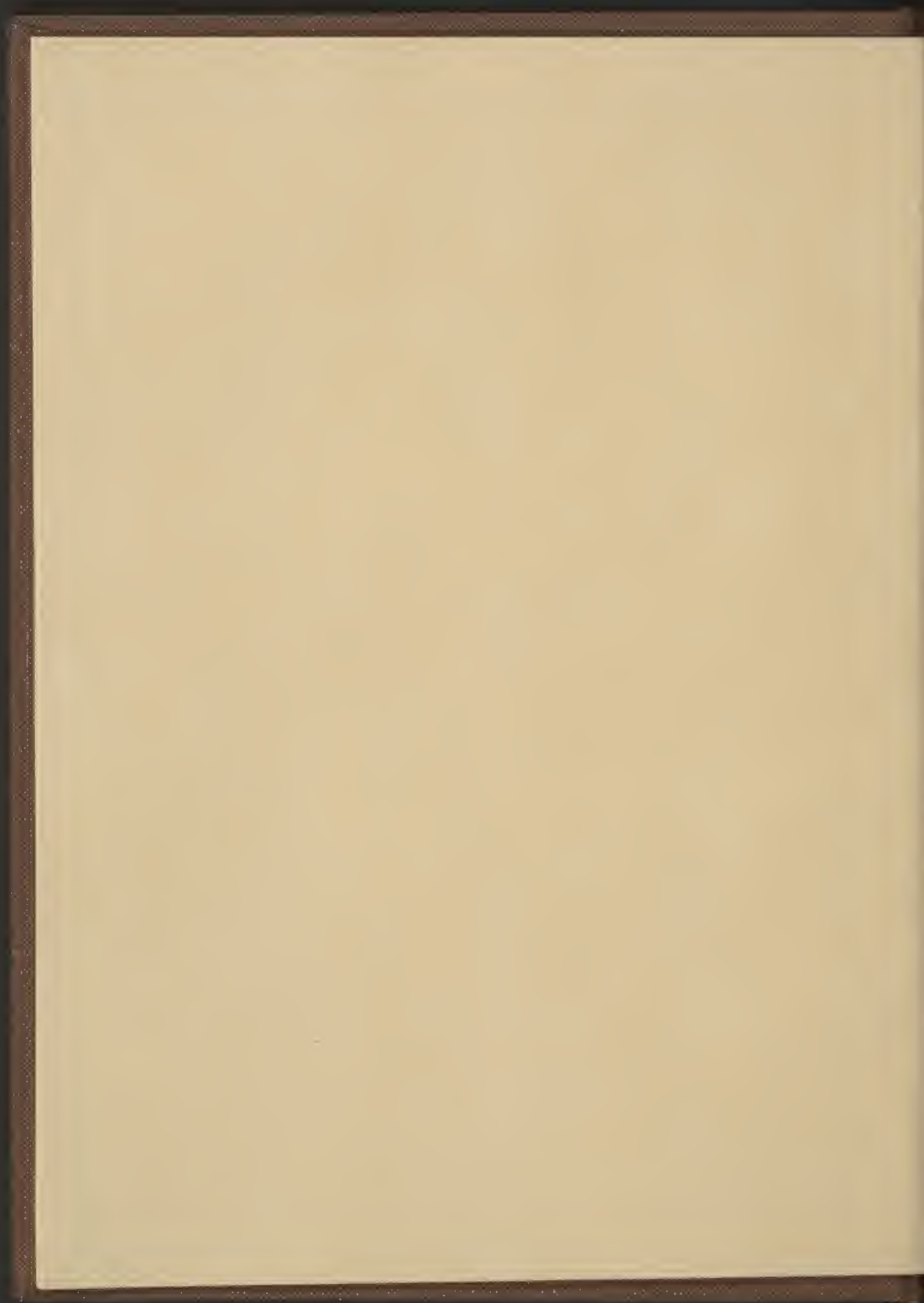




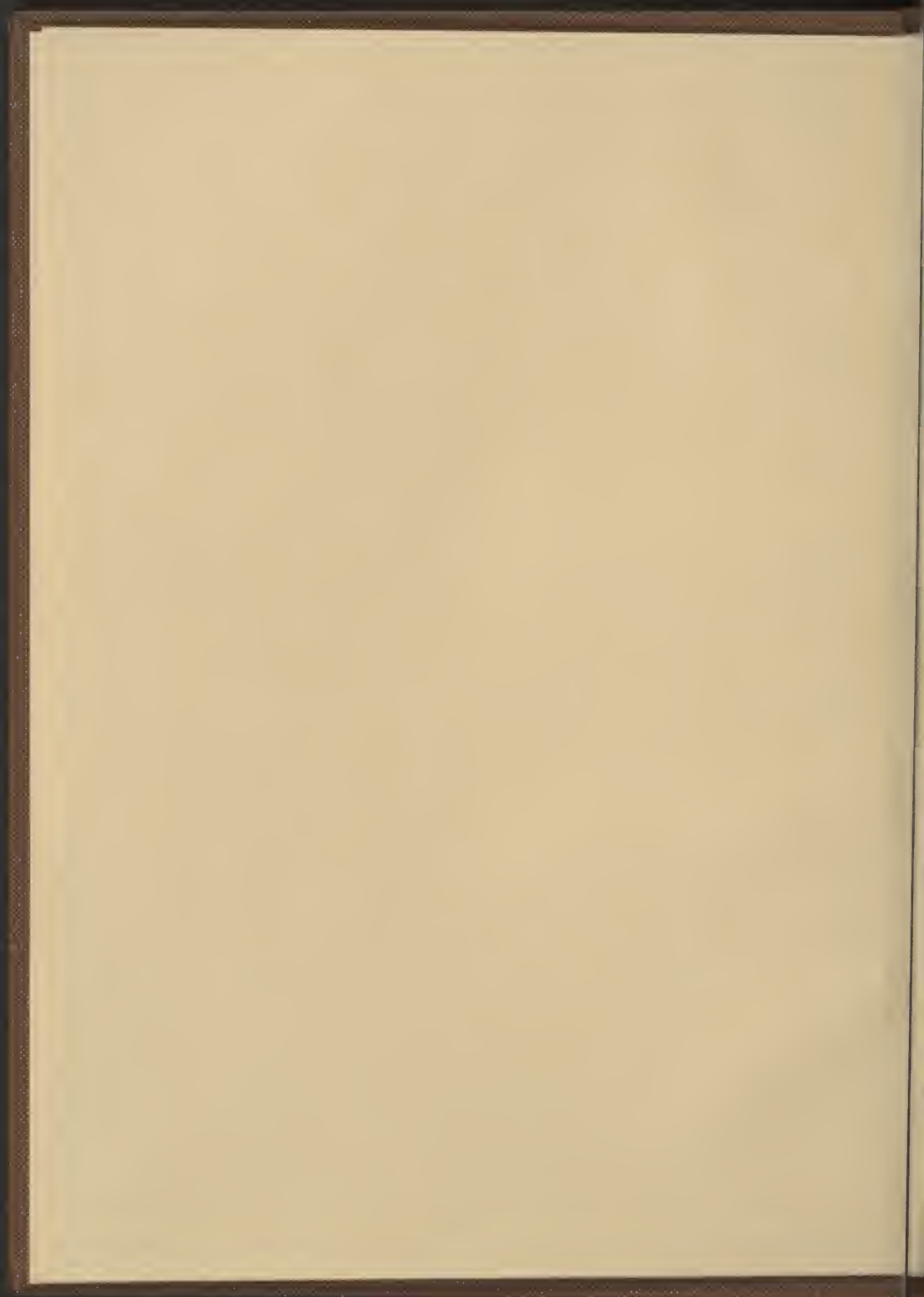












⑦
Materia
Medica

Iodine

Sources - 1st The ocean 2^d Certain springs
as Saratoga & the highway 3^d Spec. of silv. ore
from Mexico - 4th in Peat 5th Several marine
plants 6th Certain Zoophytes as *Spargia* off. &
perhaps others & in *Gorgones* 7th Some of the ma-
ked & testaceous mollusca. It is found

in the plants *Salsola Kali* & *Soda* - *Salsola ma-
rina* - *Triglochin mar.* - *Eryngium marit.*

Asioplex - Several species of *fuci* - *F. vesicu-
losus*, *palmatus* &c. *Ulva* *sedes*? *Dipsa-
cus* *Hullmann* - *Zoof* found in Zoophytes in
Ostraea? &c.

Spargia off. - this is classed among the Zoo-
phytes & be burnt by a smothered fire, iodine
is formed ~~and~~ ^{many} suppose it exists in the form
of iodide of sodium - its med. powers are
owing to Iodine.

Fucus vesiculosus ("Bladder-wrack") af-
ford the most iodine of the *fuci* - is more
powerful than sponge

Fucus *Helminthocorton*. Bonaparte be-
fore being Emp. first called attention

to this, as it is abundant in Corsica. It is the most active of all the fuci. It was given in Corsica for worms, in deco. & fusi. or syr. It is most active when burnt.

Iodine when given in moderate & doses & in appropriate cases, & carefully watched will.

- 1st It moderately augment the appetite & digestive powers & increase muscular & arterial strength, but not in a degree sufficient for its use as a Tonic in Cases of pure exhaustion.
- 2nd It will gradually effect a resolution of acute subacute & chronic inflammations and gradually remove morbid enlargements of the glands, particularly the Thyroid the Mammary Glands & Ovaria. It will cure many of the lepraotic eruptions. It will increase the cutaneous secretion when deficient & restrain it when excessive.
- 3rd In lean persons, it will increase the deposition of fat in the cell. substance, & in the corpulent it will diminish it.

Dr S. B. Woodward has seen erythema vesiculare & the same as from merc. or arsen. - produced by a long continued use of iodo in a single case. It disappeared on withdrawing the article & applying a.c. bud

It has been alleged that it will cause absorption or diminution of the mammary & testis when perfectly healthy. Majendie never witnessed such an effect neither has Elliotson who used it 18 mo. (in one case?) The latter says, we must suspend it when it purges, nauseates, produces pain. The evidence on the subject of this absorption is by no means sufficient. The effect has only been observed in Switzerland where the article has been used extensively & indiscriminately in bronchocele.

Diseased glands are far more susceptible to its influence. I have seen a diseased testis reduced by it in a case of scrofulous medulla. A part of it I pared away with a scalpel.

In moderate doses Iodine produces great irritation & exhaustion. The most common effect of one however is *Gastrodynia*. Opium is the only effective remedy for this gastrod. & with the disease will generally be regularly continued.

The remedies for a mod. dose are narcotics Hyoscyamus - Conium - but above all Opium.

Opium sh^d be given in combination with iodine. I have thus combined it for several years. Lardner acts on the iodine, but opium acts after the iodine has taken effect - then it is rejected.

Begin with iod. in small quan. & increase gradually & continue. But if a cure is not effected before. A less time would not be a fair trial. If unpleasant sympt. occur suspend it or diminish the dose.

Like calomel it requires a certain range of the system to obtain its specific

effects. If there be too great irrit. or join
 opium, digitalis, or conium.

The test that it has been continued a suffi-
 cient length of time is the failure or success of the dis-
 ease or the failure to produce beneficial effects.

If it does not destroy the appetite & digestive
 powers, & musc. strength, while at the same
 time it improves the case it sh^d be continued.

It requires large doses to produce dangerous
 effects. Under judicious management they
 very rarely occur.

When we enter on a full & continued
 use of codine opium sh^d be combined with it
 in all cases. But the opium sh^d be given in
 substance. This is a perfect preventive of
 all its bad effects. With opium pure
 codine can be taken & thus its power is
 heightened by the combination.

Codine is contraindicated in entonic, atonic or even
 irritative cases, unless the state is relieved
 by appropriate remedies.

The primary effects of iodine are
 1st Deobstruent: 2^d Tonic 3^d Epispastic
 Perhaps also cathartic, for with me it has
 always had that effect, when given freely,
 perhaps in the same manner as cantharida

The secondary effects of its Deobstr.
 power are 1st Resolvent 2^d Antipruritic
 3^d Emmenagogue 4th Dissolvent

The Tonic spec. of iod. is probably indirect

Pharmaceutic Preparations

1st Substance ~~made~~ into pills I do
 not think this very eligible

2^d Alcoh. Tinct. 3^d Ether of Iodine

4th Ointment: 5th Plaster

1st Pills of iod. are made in Europe
 with powd. liquoristh or gentian & syrup
 of sugar. Dose grs ʒss morning & evening. This
 dose is too small. If you give the subsl.
 I think the iodide are best, as of pot. or soda

2^d Tinct. is the best form

R. Iod. grs 48 to alc. off. ʒi I think these

must be a mistake here. I could never make 3j of alc. dissolve more than 24 grs. You sh^d know the sp. gr. of your alc. or you will have variable preparations. Our best alc. is of .835 sp. gr. Of this mixture 20 m will weigh (equal?) 3j. Dose of this 20-30 m 3-4 times a day. I have used it for 6 yrs. At first it had no effect. I then increased the dose & it had the desired effect. The French use pure alcohol. To make the tinct. put the articles together & shake; they unite by solution immediately. R^x alc. (sp. gr. .835) ~~gr 24~~ 3j & iod. grs 24. Perhaps the tinct. sh^d be recently prepared & the bottle perfectly tight, for it at length deposits crystals on the bottom whose nature however is not perfectly settled.

3^d Ether of Iodine. I have never seen it used. It should be a saturated solution of the dose sh^d contain grj of i^d. Our ether is ^{variable} Ointment. The common mode is to triturate iod. with lard. But this is too soft when applied to the body, as it will

melt & run down. I make it thus - Re-
 the requisite quantity of iod. & a little cerat
 & rub thoroughly in a mortar then add the rest
 Make it extemporaneously - the strength pro-
 re nata. I have used it a good deal. The
 proper strength is $3\text{ss} - 3\text{ii}$ to 3j cerat
 Melting together & volatilize the iodine
 In this ointm. ^(continuing till the article comes off) leaves a stain, apply to parts
 exposed to view an oint. of iod. pot. or soda

Compounds of Iodine - 1st Ac-
 idum hydriod. - the only one known with hyaric.
 It is said that this a.c. will dissol. an addit. ^{of iodine} pot.
 2^d - Protoiodides ^{of Periodides} of potassium & Sodium &
 Periodide of protoide of zinc & mercury
 Their powers are disputed. Some say the pro-
 toiodides & others the periodides are the stron-
 gest. I think that Iod. preserves its powers
 unchanged in composition & that the Comp^s which
 contain most iod. are the strongest. It is
 not so with ~~some~~ mercury

Protoiodide of potassium was long called
 hyaricant of potassa & so of soda, but

there is abundant proof that all hydriacids do not form salts with oxides. It is given that in the dry state they are oxides. This compound is opaque & heavy cubes. It is deliquescent. It dissolves in 1.43 parts of water & 5 of alcohol.

Periodide of Potassium 2 iod. + 1 pot. Majora says it is less powerful than the prot iod. I do not think so, but think the periodides the strongest. All are used in pill in sol. in wat. & in linpt. Pure iod. is the best for internal use. Protoiodides of zinc & zinc may be excepted, as they are more powerful & the compound may unite the properties of each. I do not know whether this is the case. It should be examined in to.

The Iodides are less active than pure iodine. Of course you require a greater quantity to obtain greater strength, as sometimes you want a caustic & sometimes only a rubefacient. Vary the strength of your plaster accordingly.

Iodine is more powerful, given or as an ity stomach, but liquids ^{if oral} make it sit well.

There are two codices of calomel employed in medicine, though the books as knowledge but one.

Therapeutic Application

Erythraea constricta

Limor's Dyspepsia - with atony & great irritab. of stom. & bowels & aff. of liver & no derangement of the bowels. Yet opium is better in such cases.

Care - connected with Coryza chronica - I improved the appetite & digestion - I increased the bile Colica Callosa & Proctia Callosa (stricture of the rectum) very serviceable in early stages when they are mere sequelae of Colic. idem I have cured many

Parabozzuta - sh^d be administered with Conium

Buboes syphilitic & others & many of other origin. I have cured by discussion.

Here the instrument of protraction of urea sh^d be used

When Goa root of indian Spices not as well known

Asthma humida - said to have been cured by it Dysentery, with no febrile action - but long discharges & tenesmus. Scorpion opium

Ophthalmitis strumosa

Curable ophthalmia of infant D. Fuller
of Columbia says he has often cured by an inter-
nal use of iodine.

Strumous infl. of the glands of the neck
also of axilla & groin - of a strong harden-
In such cases there are neuralgic pains &
sometimes diarrhoea - if so give opium. If no
diarrh. give Conium & if debility, quinine
Gout - used in France with opium -
freely & as is said with great success - also
externally. Acts like colchicum. Conjoin
stimulating remedies

Acute Rheumatism - think it would be useless
have known it gradual but certain benefit in
chronic stage - then acute Conjoin Conium -

It may be used externally & internally

Phlegmatia in general atonic, ac. & subacute
I think it will be of service

Struma vulgaris & mesenterica (Mazadi)
Old scrophulous ulcers & glandular enlargements
I mesenterica is cured by Iodine

Phthisis (Itis) of the following forms 1st Membran-
ipia 2^d Strumous or tubercular 3^d Apical or lobular

4th Hemorrhagic - not necessarily attended with hemor. from the lungs, it may be from some other part - but most commonly from the lungs - it leaves the part from which it comes a weak spot, slight cancrs renew the hemor.

5th Spet. runs down - not mentioned in books -

5th Laryngeal phth. - the lungs in a pretty good condition - It is an aff. of the m. m. of the larynx &c. (very much commonly among those of strounosa habit, & is undoubtedly connected with such habits)

Iodine is said to have effectually cured Laryngeal phthisis - sh. be accomp. with con. Membranific hyperten. & not considered of much consequence except during the calor. period - then give cal. & op. - During the interm. a free use of iod. & con. will cure it.

(N.B. Membranific infl. are of the fauces, trachea, lower intestines, bladder & uterus - this kind of infl. often occurs)

Mesenteritis strounosa - has been cured in the first stages - but when advanced it is incurable. In order to judge of the progress of the disease notice the functions of nutrition - if this be disturbed the dis. is far advanced

Dysentery Chronica. Dr. Pereira says he
has cured it with iodine - there is no such dis.
the cases are mere sequelae of acute dysentery &
there are undoubtedly ulcerations & chronic
thickenings of the m. m. of intest. with various
discharges, but this is not dysentery.

White swellings of the knee, ankle & elbow
have been often cured by iod. extern. & intern.
when amputation has been advised.

Baccharia tropica (not the same as *Sporogenosia*)
sh^d be used extern. & intern.

Gives Syphilis & Syphiloides. Iod. & em. will cure
Exanguia varix (varicose veins) & have been cured
Sarcoma - *S. Medullare* (*F. Haematodes*)
- correctly described in the books. I believe
Iod. obviates in some cases the general effects
of the system & then the toxic aff. disappears.
The *F. Haemat.* if not situated in a gland ap-
pears at first in a small tumour & is vas-
cular - if in a gland, it puts on a milky ap-
pearance. It destroys life by manition from
loss of blood - the pat. becomes cachectic
Case - situated in the testis - made a free

use of iod. & con. The doctrs. have more power
in such insulated glands than when the fungus
is situated among the muscles.

Sarcoma pchinosum - taken for Cancer of
fem. breast - It is more easily extirpated with-
out danger of rection. The latter (true cancer)
begins on one side of the nipple, draws in the
nipple & becomes a phagedenic ulcer. The sar-
coma pchinosum is a tumour & appears to be
a ~~to~~ topical disease, while the carc. vulg.
is a constitutional one. Hence the applic. to
the former sh^d be topical & sufficiently strong
to destroy the part - if the vitality of the part is de-
stroyed you sh^d not apply the knife to re-
move it - the absorbents will do this with less
disturbance to the system.

Carcinoma vulgaris of Good - Can-
cer of fem. breast. Here iod. has cured. Dr
Coggswell of Hartf. used iod. of potassium - ex-
ternally & con. & iron internally for 8 or 10 weeks.
In the early stages too early for the knife
iod. cures by resolution - in the latter, when

the knife w^d do no good, it cures by sloughing.
 In other states, I think it not so useful.
 Carcinous tumours, when cured by a judicious use of iod. by sloughing are less likely to return than when removed by the knife.
 While applying the caustic, give at the same time ext. Con. cinchona, iron wine or opium - In the first place, if the health is low improve it & use the caustic in such a way as not to enfeeble the powers of life.
 More may be done by the internal use of medicine than usually is. The writings of Storks are well worth reading on this subject.
 There is a choice in caustics for Cancers.
 You sh^d adapt the strength of the caustic to the strength of the vitality of the part. Use at the same time antirritant & supporting remedies. Apply the caustic slowly & gradually.
 Epilepsy - this has also been cured.
 Chorea - also.
 Paraplegia acris - probably Prurigo too.
 Hydrops abdominis, thoracis, & ovarii.
 Hydrops articuli - dropsy of a joint.

Unhealed & obstinate ulcers of the leg, not connected with varicose veins. I have often used iod. successfully in them. Horizontal position & bandaging sh^d be enjoined. Iodide of potassium in solution or in ointment, but not to prove caustic. Smart oozing with turpeth mineral previous to topical application has been found useful. With this treatment they ^{heal} well. Eutasia Loxia (wryneck) Prof. Smith cured many cases of wryneck from rigidity of one or more muscles, with iodine.

Leucorhea pericentum - very obstinate - said to have been cured by an injection of solution of protoiodide of Calcium. You sh^d inject 2 or 4 times a day. It will cure in about a week or fortnight.

Leucorhea Communis, has often ^{in the way} been cured, (Chlorosis inops green sickness)

Peronegia difficilis & obstructions, when idiopathic have often been cured by Iod. & particularly in leucophlegmatic habit. Iodine is an excellent substitute for iron & nigrick & is said to be the best emmenagogue.

known in P. obstructions. In men the ^{menstrual} chief
is often done by emmenagogues. Remove the gen-
eral disease & then the suppression will be re-
moved. It is best that the discharge sh^d be
suppressed till the disease is cured. Iodine
& yolk & veg. tonics & opium in such cases,
restore the health and then the suppression
will be removed of itself.

Scaly Eruptions - You sh^d ascertain
- whether they are constitutional or local: if
local the topical applic. of iod. may cure: if
constit. the intern. use of iod. may cure.
Lepidosis Pityriasis var. versicolor - in
this nit. silver is a very effectual remedy.
Lepidosis parvialis. Iodine & Con. have
cured many very inveterate cases.

Lepidosis Ecthyriasis. I sh^d think Iod. might
cure this too. It is however a very obstin. dis.

Eczyma Impetigo - called Salt shewn
(but Salt shewn means everything) I have
often cured with this but it is apt to return.
You should keep curing it till the tendency
to return is subdued. It is worse in winter.

than in summer. It is sometimes irritable and will irritate & ulcerate. Now this state of irritation sh^d be overcome before you apply the remedy. Many phys. fail in curing these eruptions & ulcers - so long as the irritable state continues you cannot cure. Overcome this by antirritants & then use iodine. Eczyema Impetigo var. herpetica. Depends on a deranged state of the digestive functions & arsenic if persisted in is a sure remedy for it. Continue it 6 mo. if necessary. Alesation will hardly be a fair trial. I sh^d think Lod. might be of service. Eczyema Porrigio - several varieties - that which covers the head with a crust must have that soaked off before applying the iod.

In my opinion most of the cutaneous eruptions are capable of being cured by iod. externally if topical & internally if const. Continue sh^d be conjoined.

Bony Tumors - osteo. incipient osteosarcoma - Case of Dr Barry (vid my notes)

Iodine is perhaps applicable to a great
a range of dis. or merc. It stands at the
head of Acrobats & sh^d be tried farther
in secondary syphilitic affections

Bromine

Possesses the same powers as iodine in a
less degree. 60 gts are 2^d to be fatal

Bromide of Potassium

Stands in the same relation to bromine as
iodine off. to iodine. Has been used

Deuto bromide of Potassium

Said to cure syphilis & primary syphi-
tic ulcers & to prevent the constitutional eff.

Bromine possesses the same abso-
lute of properties as iodine but in a
less degree & may be a substitute.

Chlorine

Its medicinal powers even to this time are not fully understood.

Its effects are those of a weak deobstruent compared with those of iodine & bromine. It is supposed to be slightly tonic.

Its common form is solution in water 2 vol. gas to water. It'd be kept stopped tight.
Dose From ʒij to ʒi a day is thought to be sufficient. I think it too small.

Diseases - Dyspepsia

Jamieson Cutaneous eruptions -

In syphilis I have found it a deobstruent.

It is used in dyspepsia both externally & internally.

Chlorides of Calcium & Sodium (Savase)

- Chlorides of calcium & sodium

Especially in the form of the fumes in Rosalia - It is said they act as deobstruents taken internally.

They are most valuable as external applications to ill conditioned ulcers. Sabourgné's disinfect. liq. is the best form as being most soluble.

There is no proof of the disinfecting power
of any of these preparations. Cold well noted
in disinfection &c. vide my notes

Nitric Muratic & Nitro-chloric acids
These are weak deobst. Compared with iod.
& bromine & about equal to chlorine. The
same laws are applicable to them

Said to be tonic also to be refrigerant &
Diseases - Ines - Cachectic dis. & in short
the same as under chlorine. They are mere
auxiliaries

Chlorides of Barium, Cal-
cium & Gold & the salt formed by
the chloride of gold as an acid & the chl-
ride of soda. Chloride of calcium

was many years ago introduced as a remedy
for scrofula, in small doses just large enough
to fall short of producing pain after taking
taken 3 times in 24 hours & persevered in
for a considerable time. It is said to be
tonic. I have never seen this effect I have
commonly conjoined vegetable tonics with it

This need it is good in stomach, in aff. of mesenteric glands &c. - in short in about the same des. as chlorine. This salt is found in the shops. Dissolve it in twice its weight in water & you have the liquid.

Chloride of barium requires less doses. Excessive doses produce tormine, pain in the stomach &c.

Chloride of Gold is more active than either & requires a less quantity. The best form is chloro aurate of chloride of sodium, mentioned above.

These all increase the biliary & urinary secretions.

Protoxide of Mercury

Peroxide of merc. - Sub-nitrate of m. - red precipitate - Proto-chloride of Merc. is corrosive sublimite & Chloro-hydrargyret of Ammonia ~~is a~~ ^{is} white precipitate. These all are deobstruent & possess cathartic powers. In this respect they differ from calomel in operation & also in that being applied externally they produce

Red prec. & corr. sub. do not produce ligation unless the part. is very susceptible. They have the preference therefore when a mere deobstruent effect is wanted.

1st Corrosive Sublimite

When there is dryness of the mouth in dyspepsia or in chronic diseases, corr. sub. in $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. doses. When there is colligative sweating in typhus corr. sub. has proved very effectual in suppressing it. R^x Corr. sub. $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. alcohol. $\frac{1}{2}$ - sometimes a little calomel. This is applied as warm as the part. can bear it, under the bed clothes, to exclude the

air - 2 to 5 times a day. It will dry the skin & exclude perspiration suppress the sweating. Corr. Sub. is also used as an emetic in croup, in small doses at short intervals - It changes the secretions & excites the absorbents so as to cure the disease. It is given at such short intervals as to produce quick vomiting.

It is given for cutaneous diseases, with tonics & con. mac. And with tonics & con. mac. it excites the biliary secretions & changes the state of the chylificative viscera, in Dyspepsia, better than ^{calom.} any other article.

In atonic cases of fever which become chronic & when the secretions are deranged. Corr. Sub. in doses of $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. 3 or 4 times a day is very effectual in obviating the condition of the system. It in short will produce the desired effect when the system is ~~the~~ below the range of action for calomel.

In Parathymitis, lymphodes, in P. membranifera & in Rosalia Corr. Sub. is an emetic in the following form

Re for a child 5 to 15 yrs. la. corr. & b. grj
 - Hydrochlorate of ammonia grj - muc. cil. of
 acacia ʒi - aqua pura sufficient to
 Dissolve in 20 sp. f. once in half an
 hour as an eret. - once in 4 h. as a drast.

Corr. sub. is frequently used
 as an injection into abscesses to promote heal-
 thy granulations & healing.

It has been the practice in N. York to rely
 on this article in the cure of Syphilis.

Topically applied it will easily cure
 chancres. I have succeeded, perfectly
 in curing buboes by inject. corr. & b.

A course of purging for some
 length of time with mercurials will pro-
 duce an orchitis. Corr. sub. has done it

^{2nd} Red Precipitate. Its uses are
 very much the same as those of corr. & b.
 except that it is not so soluble.

In Bleorrhoea, when there is continued
 discharge from the urethra & tenderness
 of the testis. I have cured by red precip.

ternally. It sh^d be combined with opium.
From $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. is a medium dose & 1 gr. of
opium - Give about 3 times a day. I have
succeeded perfectly in this way. This treat-
ment sh^d be continued some time after the
complaint is cured or it may return.

The ointment of this article is
very good. It is had as prepared in the
Pharmacopoeia. It sh^d not be made with
heat, to prevent changing in it.

R₄ - Reduce it to a perfectly fine powder.
Its colour will be changed to orange yel-
low, but the composition will not be changed.
Then so reduced, incorporate it with the
cerate & let the strength be as occasion
shall require. It is valuable in *Porrigio*
& *Impetigo laniginosa* about the fingers
& back of the hands. Washes of red prec. will
cure. It is better in *Porrigio* but if the
ulcers are irritable & sore, this state sh^d be
previously obviated.

3^o Chlorohydragogue of Ammonia
R₄ white prec. ℥ii - coars. sub. grs x oil of lemon, m^{xii}
- white cerate ℥ii - Rub together - For *porrigio*, im-
petigo &c.

Of late years I have substituted red prec. & corr. sub. for cal. They are the best preparations for syphilis, being equally certain, more speedy & not producing salivation. I have not used cal. or the protoxide for 12 yrs in syphilis. I think corr. sub. the most eligible but red prec. is just as powerful. They are better also in gonorrhea except as a cathartic at the commencement. I think their use might be extended to other diseases. I would not use them in fevers though some have used them here instead of calomel & blue pill. May be used as emetic. In Rosolia it succeeds, but I prefer biper. sulph. copper.

Dis-oxide of Mercury

Blk oxide - Protoxide - "Blue Pill"

Mercury cannot be so well oxidated chemically, even by a steam engine as in London, but that some globules will remain.

Boiling cal. with quicklime is faulty. But the blk oxide can be formed by with carb. pot. perfectly pure - protoxide of merc. will then be the only insoluble product.

Rx Calom. & carb. pot. aa 3 ss. - add 1 pt of distilled water & $\frac{7}{8}$ pt off. alcohol - The latter expedites the precipitation of the protoxide.

Dry in the sun & keep excluded from the light. The cal. & carb. pot. sh^d be first carefully triturated. In this manner all the merc. is oxidized & the product cannot be distinguished in its operation from Calomel, in power or quality.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a gr. is enough for a pill & as strong as 1 gr. of the Blue pill of the Pharmacopoeias.

For merc. ointment also this method is better & then add Sardin in proper proportions. - but less than the Pharmac. vide Paris

Calomel

(Addition to my notes)

~~Mercurial~~ By speedy sublimation a dense white semi-transparent cake is obtained. By a slow, it crystallizes in 6 sided acicular crystals. It is important that the practitioner should know that this is the best form. It glows phosphoresces in the dark (to rubric?). When it is rubbed between two pieces of glass it will scratch them & hence it is distinguished from corr. sub. Slight air turns it brown.

Nitric acid dissolves it, changing it into corr. sub. Pure alkalis decompose it, forming carbonates. This fact should be known (though the cathartic & drast. powers are not altered) as some practitioners make it into pills with soap. Chlorine changes it into corr. sub. Boiled with Sal Ammoniac it changes into metallic mercury & corr. sub. does so by boiling with perchloride of sodium.

The symptoms which precede actual ptyalism are, a cuprous taste in the mouth - more or less distention of the gums, a sloughy whitening & slight erosion of their margins - soreness & slight feeling of looseness in the teeth - a peculiar fleshy appearance of the tongue - a peculiar fetor of the breath, usually called, mercurial

Thus far the effects of mercury may be remedial without amounting at all to disease. But if farther pushed the severe disease called *Ptyalismus acutus* var. *hydrargyricus* will follow - characterised by heat, irritation & soreness in the mouth - swelling of the salivary glands, tongue & throat - profuse secretion of saliva - ulceration of the inner part of the gums, cheek, tongue & throat - irritation of the whole system - loss of appetite - soft frequent & weak pulse - and a peculiar affection of the skin called erythema vesiculare var. *hydrargyricum*

There is a ptyalism - not produced by merc. which is an idiopathic dis. about as much but epidemic as puerperal fever

If the affection is severe opium must be relied on more than any other single remedy. It diminishes all the secretions but that of the skin. (It gives in single full doses at long intervals it will produce torpor of the liver). It must be given regularly - about 4 doses in 24 hours. For the secondary stage a watery solution of opium is very good as a wash, but sometimes it irritates (add camphor then? Savage). Even in these cases however it is good internally.

The most useful local applic. I know of is nit. silver. It allays irritability. Begin with it weak & increase - ~~give 4 to 6 aply~~
4 times in 24 hours.

It is often useful to change the washes. The patient wishes to take something frequently into his mouth. I have not found demulcents of much use - they contribute to keep up the relaxation of the muc. mem. of the mouth.

Erythema vesiculare var. *hydrargyrate*
 Perhaps not distinct from var. *corrosivum*
 for I can perceive no difference - *Eczema*
rubrum of Bateman - *Hydrargyria* of many au-
 thors - called also *E. mercuriale* - *Supra*
mercuriale (Carmichael), *E. mercuriale* (Dr. Keen)

All the erythematæ are attended
 with minute vesicles, visible with a magni-
 fier, except *E. fugax* of Bat. & *Whit.* not called
erythema by others. *Erythema* & *erysipelas* I consider
 perfectly synonymous

The aff. called *erysipelas* is
 classed by many among the exanthematicæ.
 This is an error. It is primarily an erythe-
 matic infl. of the membrane of the brain which
 is clearly denoted by the symptoms, such as
 tendency to coma - delirium, peculiar
 headache &c. These symptoms indicate it
 at first and they are precisely the same
 as when the affection arises from injury of
 the scalp &c. The disease is primarily an
 erythematic cephalitis - When there is an
 erythema of the viscera, erythema of the

surface follows in two or three days. Erythema of the brain may occur without an eryth. of the face. This aff. then is not an erythema. Erythemat. infl. of the face, - not Rosalia - is followed in two or three days by a subfection on the neck. Erythemat. infl. of the stomach & intestines & liver is followed by an erythema of the extremities. Erythemat. infl. of the face alone may exist, the brain not being affected. This is a trifling disease & must not be confounded with erythema cephalitis. There is no headache, no burning pain, no coma, no calor morbus. This aff. however may spread over the scalp and at length affect the brain. Others agree with me in this opinion.

Sun burns, scalds, caustics &c. produce an erythema

The first degree of the E. vesic. var. hydrop. is confined to the tender parts under the arm - elbow & knee & is produced by the application

if Citrine ointment (permutoate of merc.)
for the cure of itch. It yields readily
to ablutions & datura ointment. Sometimes
mingling carb. lead with datura ointment
hastens the cure. I have lately used with
benefit lotions of inf. of Digitalis.

Citrine ointment sh^d be made with
heat, that one of the permutoates may be
formed. If the merc. & nit. acid be
mingled at once in the cold ^{one of the}
protomutoates is formed - not the di-pro-
tomutoate, either the uni- or bi-protomutoate -
The Protomutoate differs as much in power
from the Permutoate as the Protoxide of
Peroxide or Protochloride of Perochloride.
The citrine ointment sh^d be one of the per-mu-
toates most hard - hence the difference of o-
pinion respecting its power. I have
found those who apply heat in making it
succeed best, though they do so only with
the view of expediting the process. If
kept also a long time the hard in the citrine

ointment never will abstract or reduce the nerve to a Protozoote.

Citrine ointment, used freely, produces an erythema which is perfectly local & gives no inconvenience. I used to prescribe it for scabies.

In the cure of the universal erythema (vide my notes) I have also used brany with advantage. Wine is preferable if it does not sour on the stomach (To prevent this, add spice & carb. ammon. Dr. F. - Sav.) - notwithstanding the direction to give nothing stimulating. Canthons is very important - next to opium. Abstersions of warm milk & water may be used, just to wash off the discharge. Cinch. & Scorpianilla are given in the latter stages. The Sarsap. sh^d not be boiled merely pour on boiling water & let it stand an hour. Cinch. & Sulph. quin. & Sarsap. are highly useful in pyziasis. The Sarsap. is a highly useful gargle in pyziasis.

Mercurial rheumatism. In a case where ac. merc. was given for 12 or 18 mo. merc. rheum. came on emaciation greasy sweat, oily appearance of the skin paralysis of the lower extremities. It was a bad case. Opium relieved.

Actaea w^d probably do good but it w^d not cure so summarily as in other varieties for there is very frequently a nervousness. Arsen. ac. is more useful with op. than any other article. Alternate it with sul. quin. Ann. & camphor are important remedies. High stimulation will prevent the ill effects of exposure to wet & cold after the use of calomel.

The rheum. from sulphur & from merc. is common in the U. S.

Therapeutic applic. Caution Dentitionis var. luctantina - Cal. is a valuable article but judgment is required not indicated in all cases. Fear abuse cal. or giving too much where

one falls short. Much mischief is done
by purging with Cal. in dentition according
to the Eng. & Fr. It is a villainous practice

One rule dose retained by op. 12-15 hours & as
more good than a dozen purges. One cath.
is enough - it may be continued in evacuo-
ries for a few days in many cases. Antispi-
rits are necessary at the same time. Some
prefer protoxia in these cases. I did at
first but have changed my opinion. There
is no perceptible difference - for Cal. is given
in doses 3 or 4 times too large.

Pure Veg. Leobstruents
Scutellodon Taraxacum

A pure, but moderate & mild leobstr. - has no other power. All parts are active but the root is most so. The forms are decoct. & extract. The recent exp. juice has been used but has no advantage.

The ext. sh^d be preferred, as the dec. varies in strength of course.

The books direct 2 to 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ of decoct. 2 to 3 times in 24 h. & of ext. 3ss twice a day.

This w^d prove as an effect. You cannot rely on it until unless 3ii to 3iv of ext. are taken 3 or 4 times a day, diffused in a wine glass of some bitter infusion. From using the dose in the books I was led to think it inert, but found by pushing the article that it was decidedly efficacious in moderate cases. It is not unpleasant. Add sugar Theraps. applic.

Dyspepsia - It is recd. by the most respectable practitioners in Europe.

The secretions are changed by it, especially those of the liver. If the liver is torpid the skin will be dry & the bowels constive. Therefore a dry skin & torpid bowels are indications for its use, provided the vital energies are not so much exhausted that it will offend from its bulk & be rejected. Recd by W. Phillips. but he says it must be taken in large quantities & when the stom. is not very weak.

Jaundice. Some prefer it to every other remedy. I know several who give cal. at the outset & perhaps an emetic & then depend upon the decoction alone. In mild cases it will effect a cure, but I prefer Conium.

"Chronic infl of the Liver" I never saw any such disease. All the cases that I have seen of chronic hepatitis were mere dyspepsia with tenderness under the short ribs more frequently of the right side & in the epigastrium. Such cases examined after death give no traces of infl.

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It is more morbid irritability & sensibility
& is precisely the Parapsis a cris. var. ten-
tudo of Good. Such a sensation is of-
ten experienced over the whole body after
taking cold, though it has nothing to do with
catarrh. I once thought dandelion would
cure chronic hepatitis but I mistook the case.

It is said to be useful as a di-
uretic in Dropsy. Its anesthetic operation
is secondary & not very prominent.

Pearson says it is an ineff. diuretic.
in jaundice Dropsy & the visceral obstructions.

Rubia Tinctoria

R. pergrina *R. dybsteri* *R. major* Erythro-
dine of the Greeks & Romans Rubiaceae
- S. of Europe - Cultivated in Holland &c. &
in America.

The offic. part is the rhizome, which is long
slender, round, articulated, rather larger than
a goose quill - externally bright red, yellow
in the center. It sh^d not be collected
till the autumn of the third summer. Dry
it speedily & exclude the air as it attracts
moisture.

Taste bitter & rough - hardly astring.
Smell slightly disagreeable.

It contains at least two coloring principles
a red & a yellow (of which the red is de-
posited in the bars. Both are 2^d to be "ex-
tractin matter" i.e. soluble in wat. & alc. By
standing a pellucid foam on the surface of
the solution & subsides.

It does not appear that the red col. mat.
which is carried into the circ. is the seat
of its med. powers. What the active prin-

circle is unknown. The idea is now abandoned that veg. owe their power to a combin. of all their principles. Recent discoveries render the contrary probable.

There is no proof that ^{madder} matter acts by being taken into the circ. It imparts its sensible properties to mat. & alc. & gives a red col. to ess. oils. The red princ. tinges the urine, milk, serum of the blood & the bones - sometimes the perspirable matter - never the soft solids - The external hard part of the bone is first tinged & if continued, the whole substance. By intermissions the bones may be tinged in layers. It is said to colour no part where there is not phos. of lime - that being the mordant

Madder is called Deobatrment & when preserved in a perient, by which term the old writers intended ^a the power of promoting the fluid secretions, as halitus of lungs perspir. matter & urine. In Cullen's

time it was applied to the promotion of the
 uterine secretion. With us it often means
 merely a laxative power. As applied to
 madder it means that it acts on all the se-
 cretories.

Some have declared that madder pos-
 sesses no med. pow. & at the same time
 however called it poisonous, which is a
 contradiction in terms. Writers for &
 against the art. are nearly equally divid-
 ed in respectability, but not, I think in ex-
 perience.

It removes torpor, increases the secre-
 tion of the liver & all its gland. viscerae
 relieves dyspepsia & cachectic diseases,
 without affecting the art. system or pro-
 ducing evacuations. Hence deobst.
 This is Dr Fox's opin. who also thinks it
 a certain emmen. & a diuretic.

Cullen thought it more useful to
 the dyer than the phys. It is disputed
 whether it is astringent or resolvent. Parr
 & Hooper call it useless. B. S. Barton

calls it unsafe in uterine aff. particularly retention. Chesle says not

It is not an article of first rate activity. It is slow & gradual but very certain in its effects. It is a pure deobst. in torpor & viscid secretions, having probably no other power

It is used in subst. or decoct.

Dose of subst. for children 5-15 grs
for adults 20 to 60 grs 3 or 4 times a day
Probably larger doses w^d be preferable

Decoct. R_x ʒi root to 2 or 3 pts water
& boil down to 1 pt. dose ʒi - ʒiii
3 or 4 times a day. It sh^d fall short of nausea

Therap. applic.

Dyspepsia - with viscid secr. & torp. of liv.
Dr Lves thinks highly of it

Paralytic Coaction - partic. of liv & spleen. Dr L. thinks it acts on all the glans vis.

Simple Idiopathic Cough - in the 2^o stage after expectoration has commenced

"All Pituitous diseases of the Lungs" recc.
 Peripneumonia notha & catarrh. in the sec-
 ondary stages with a tendency to become
 chronic & protracted & when there is danger
 of membranous phthisis

Acute Dysentery - recc. by Gerhard
 Dyspeptic & cachectic diseases & ~~stomach~~
 my atrophies var. infantum - recc. by
 some & objected to by others as having a nat-
 ural tendency to produce the disease emaci-
 ation in the healthy subject. It emaciates
 animals when given to colour their bones
 but there is no evidence that it will have
 live this effect, properly given in disease
 Cyrtosis Racheia (rickets)

Ephronia melan cholia (monomania)
 recc. in - Probably the cases were
 hypochond. - a combination of dysp. & mel.
 Parum. obstruc. - retent. - impares. - diff.
 Highly recc. by diff. authors. Good dis-
 cusses its power. Zp. has produced a sud-
 den discharge in cases of amenorrhoea.
 Paris states that it cures excessive permenia

but did no good in *P. obelinet.* & *P. eroris*
 Dropsy - more doubtful here unless in
 that connected with *parabysma*
Sithia renalis - discrepancy of testimony
 Paruria of diff. sorts
 Nodes - Old writers testify that it re-
 moves them
Parostia flexilis &c. They say it has a
 tendency to produce diseases of the bones

One source of failure in the
 use of Rub. tinct. is using a bad article
 The madder of the dyers loses its power
 by ~~drying~~ ^{being} drying. When
 recent I have found it to answer a
 good purpose & it is valuable in its place

Fumaria officinalis

Cultivated in our gardens.

Bitter & inodorous. Expr. inspissated juice
An over dose produces pain in the stom. &c.

It excites biliary secr. removes torpor &c.

It is said to have the power of curing catarr. dis.

Adlumina cirrhosa (Rafinesque)

(*Fumaria fenzlana* Bong. *Adlumina fenzlana* Bong.)
An ornamental plant & cultivated among us

The root & root is bitter & acid. Powd. of root is
used - Powers the same as *Fum. off.*

Corydalis bulbosa

Corydalis glauca (Fur. semper-
virens, Linn.) Common in our forests. They
have similar powers

Diclytra cucullaria (Corydalis)

Called in N. Eng. Dutchman's breeches

In some parts ^{of the country} called Colic weed

Root is used - Bitter & acid - somewhat
mucilaginous. Said to allay pain & to be
anodyne & soporific - & in large doses to pro-
duce vertigo (vide my notes)

Saponaria officinalis

Root sweetish bitter & acrid. Watery ext. is its form in use, though the expressed juice has been used. Alcoh. extracts its virtues better than wat. but too much wt be required.

It is given as an auxiliary in dyspepsia jaundice &c.

Sues. syphilodes & second. stag. of S. syphilis

It is a good restorative after a merc. course
Scaly eruptions & Impetiginous eruptions
- adapted to most of the cases in which
Perseperilla & S. Torax. are useful

Ext. is the best form - 1-2 grains

Decoc. 3rd root to 2 pts. wat. boiled to 1 pt
the whole to be taken in 24 hours

Used also in scrof. aff.

The bruised roots form with water a good wash for washing. This is worth investigating into. Perhaps a combination of an alkali & mucilage

Scrophularia Marylandica

Called sometimes, fig wort & pig wort (i.e. the *scroph. nodosa* of Eur. ?)

Its most important use is in
stomach.

Proctice Morisca - decoct. of root, freely internally & a cataplasm of the leaves externally

Boil 3ⁱⁱ to 2^{pts} wat. to 1^{pt} & take the whole in 24 hours. Continue for some time, as it is used in chronic derangements Diseases - same as priced. Sues &c.

Chronic derangement of dig. organs

S. Nodosa (Europe)

Pretty much the same as *S. Mar.*
vide my notes)

Agrimonia Eupatoria

A pure acrob. decidedly inferior both preceding. There is some diff. of opinion as to its powers. but it resembles dandelion most. ^{Dr. Gray has used it} Employed in - ext. & decoction

A. odorata native of Italy - supposed to be more elegant. *A. suaveolens* is allied to it & cultivated among us

*Agathosma crenatum*Vide my notes -Probably analogous
to the rhododendraceae. It is used in infu-
sion & tinct.

R. Infus. f. 3 vi. Tinct f. 3 ss

Tinct. cubeb, f. 3 ss. Misc. This compound
preparation is used. Give f. 3j ter in die
Jas. Johnson says it must be persevered in
Diseases - Dyspepsia. Dr Mc Donnell says
infus. f. 3 ii ter in die cured a young man
irritable infl. of bladder - most celebrated in
Membran. cystitis - Jas. Johnson thinks highly of
"Chronic rheumat." Mc DonnellSethia renalis - Dr Mc D. cites a case
vide my notes

Asclepias tuberosa Linn.

White root Flax root Plainity root Butterfly weed

Nothing equals this root in its
diaphoretic power (see B. S. Barton) It is
the most certain ^{article?} for this purpose. Take
the recently dried root, recently pulv^d & it is
very effectual

A variety of operations are at-
tributed to it by different authors. All
agree that it is Echamotic, applied
to ulcers to restrain spongy granulations

Its primary operation is that of
a moderate deobstruent - especially pro-
moting the fluid secretion of the lungs
skin & kidneys - & It is powerfully Dei-
phoretic - also diuretic & is expectorant
It increases the secretions of the liver & of
all the secretions poured into the al. canal
- relieves tenderness under the short ribs
- cures catarrhs, diseases & is hence anti-
pneumic & will carry off Catarrh &

sub-acute pneumonia without expectoration
whence we conclude it to be Resolvent

As an antiparasitic it is better than
Sarsaparilla - adapted to scaly eruptions

It regulates & increases the secretion of bile
in dyspepsia

It is not astringent & I have never per-
ceived any tonic effect from it

Dose - as a diaph. & expect. 20-30 grs - some
say ʒi - in powder. A strong infusion is recd.
and Thacher directs a tea cupfull. This is too
bulky. ʒʒ - ʒi is sufficient, if as strong as I
make it. W. D. C. Barton recd. in diseases
connected with dentition, as a laxative & dia-
phoretic, ʒii pulv^a root boiled in ʒxxviii milk
down to ʒxii - dose ʒi 2 or 3 times in 24 hours - it
excites copious perspiration & gentle catharsis
& is good

Diseases

Dyspepsia - Continued use - cases of torpor
Common & especially Epidemic Catarrh
Pneumonitis sub-acute (which is the

commencing stage of one form of membranous phthisis, see various authors upon it in this disease.

Pneumonitis Typhodes - also called Peripneumonia Notha by W. Philip - not the P. Notha of all authors

Cholera Infantum - in mild cases. This is no cholera at all but a specific infl. of the muc. mem. of the ab. canal & the vomiting is sympathetic with this infl.

Dysentery - fever synochus & non malignant - very useful. In moderate cases, it will cure itself - in severe ones is a useful auxiliary to Opium & Calomel

Acute Rheumatism - Eberle

I think this species of Aconit is the most valuable in the treatment of all diseases to which it is applicable except dropsy, in which A. Lyrica is preferable.

Asclepias Syriaca - Linn.
A. pubescens - *A. Apocynum* - *Apocynum major*
A. Syriacum - Linn. supposed it a native of
 Syria

I have used it sufficiently to satisfy
 myself that it is a diacat. of considerable
 power - but as such have not employed
 it extensively

I have employed it very exten-
 sively as a diuretic in Dropsy & this
 is its most prominent operation

I have used two Preparations
 1st R. Ziv of the root - water lbj & boil in
 a lightly covered vessel to lbj - Strain &
 add gin or the tinct. from Ziv to Zijj
 acc. to the season, to make it keep.

Dose Zijj 4-8 times in 24 h. Diuresis
 is sometimes produced in the first 24 hours
 & sometimes not till several days. It
 generally produces a little nausea be-
 fore it proves diuretic, but too much
 nausea renders it liable to fail

No article is so certain & powerful a diuretic alone. Some combinations are better, but still this has succeeded when they have failed.

2. I have also used the following Ziv root to lbiv of water boiled to lby. I wish to have the decoct. saturated & this may be so. Of late I prefer the first preparation.

Besides its diuretic power it is Expectorant & diaphoretic in many cases under diaph. regimen. Freely given it proves laxative to adults & purgative to children. It is Emetic in large doses.

A practitioner well acquainted with indigenous M. M. considers A. inornata more diaphoretic but less diuretic than A. Syriaca.

It is said to be anodyne i.e. allaying irritation, not pain.

Diseases -

Dyspnea & carbo - 3j a day in divided doses.

Catarhal affections with typhus
 Hydrops cellularis - most useful in
 H. Thoracis - has been used

H. Abdominis - has been used in some cases

In dropsy we expect by diuretics to remove
 the fluid, not to cure. The cure is effected
 by stimulants & tonics. If there is great dis-
 tention I first purge with hyd. cathartics
 & then diuretics will take hold. In some
 cases sympathetic with diseased liver,
 first perform paracentesis & then diu-
 retics will take hold. After evacuating
 the fluid, prevent its accumulation by
 articles that will obviate the state of the
 system.

Asclepias incarnata

More aroid than the other species, somewhat like tobacco & has been used for *Sobelia inflata*

It has been employed as a substitute for *Parasparilla* in *Sues* syphilis & syphilodes & in scaly eruptions

In pulmonary diseases as an expectorant it has been said to be better than *A. tuberosa*

The first of these is the
 fact that the number of
 cases of the disease has
 increased in the last few
 years. This is due to the
 fact that the disease is
 becoming more common in
 the population. The second
 fact is that the disease is
 becoming more severe in
 its effects. This is due to
 the fact that the disease is
 becoming more common in
 the population. The third
 fact is that the disease is
 becoming more difficult to
 treat. This is due to the
 fact that the disease is
 becoming more common in
 the population.

Collinsonia Canadensis 63

Vide my notes . The discrepancy of opinion may arise from bad mode of preparation, mismanagement &c.

Root said to be injured by drying - if kept buried out doors said to be preserved (but then it will grow E. D. N.) but may be transplanted at any season. Large quantities should be kept in the garden & then it may be had at any time. ~~It may be~~

It may be referred to the class aperient acrob. of which Scrophularia is the type

It has a moderate degree of acrob. power - perhaps produces its greatest effect in the kidneys. Dr J. thinks it a moderate acrob. - subcosting. & subtonic. It is much used in Veterinary medicine

Drs Beers & Hooker say the infusion of the raspings is better than the decoction. Drops of diff. sorts - say Drs B. & Hooker. Dr Beers says equal to any other article alone - has employed it in failure of the other diuretics

Dr Hooker says he has found it to prevent
that increase of liquor urinae which
sometimes almost amounts to dropsy

Dr Lox does not think much of it in dropsy
vide my notes

Aralia nudicaulis

Christophoriana Arn. Pulse, Sarsaparilla
Canada to N. Orleans

Root bitter & aromatic & less resinous than *A.*
racemosa. It is sold in the shops for the
true Sarsaparilla. Its powers are similar
Drying impairs its powers

It is an efficient Diuretic[†]

The U. S. Pharm. directs R₄ per decoct. Recent
cutured root 3 xi - Ag. pur. 8 pts - Digest
for 4 hours - then boil to 4 pts, express & strain.

Diseases -

Cutane. erupt. - herpes. Adapted to
all cases for which sarsap. (Smellor off.) *A. ra-*
cem. & *S. syphilitica* are useful

[†] That it promotes the watery secretions as
perspirable matter, halits from lungs & urine

Aralia racemosa

Spikenard - Life of man Wild Liquorice
Canad. to S. America

Taste, mucilag. bitterish sweet & arom.

It is good in its recent state

The root & berries are a potent astringent. -
It can be continued long. Better adapted to
secondary stages of disease

R Recent cont. root 2 oz. - Off. alc. $\frac{1}{3}$ - 14 - Ag.
jerr. 1 pt. First pour the alc. on the root &
let it stand about 12 hours in a close ves-
sel. Then add the water boiling hot, let it
stand 12 hours & add sugar Dose $\frac{3j}{ij}$
4 or 8 times a day

Diseases

Simple idiop. cough - better with a little S.S.
chronic dyspnea - Catarrhal aff. 2nd stage
Subacute Pneumonitis

Milder varieties of pneumonia & various cut. erup.

Parvira stillatitia var. *mucosa*

The expres. juice is used in aphtha
- old ulcers - sloughing sores from fire & frost
The bruised root is made into a plaster

Aralia hispida (Michx.)

Can. to S. A. - Dwarf elder (in Can.) - though
the dwarf elder of Eur. is *Sambucus Ebulus*
Prickly ash (But this name properly belongs
to the *Xanthoxylum fraxineum*) Wild elder

The root is used & is more active when recent
It is gathered in Autumn after the fall of the ^{leaves}

In large doses it is emetic. Said
to be hydrag. Cath. in doses short of vom.
I have never seen the effect & it is my
practice to continue it in doses just short
of emesis. Managed in this way it is at least
similar to a very efficient diuretic.

It is to be similar in this respect to Senega
- don't see how. It seldom proves di-
uretic till nausea begins, & if vomiting
comes on it fails as a diuretic.

It has not been managed so as to
prove expect. emetic ag. so. but from
analogy I think it might.

It has not proved narcotic as yet
It has been used in decoct. & tinct.

Rx for decoct. Cont. root 2 oz. - boil. wat. 1 1/2 pt
- Boil to 1 pt - Dose 3 2-4 - 4-8 times in 24h.

Rx for Tinct. - rec. cont. root 4 oz - off. alc. 1 pt.
Dose 3 4-8 times in 24h. The proof spirit

tinct. is more active than the alcoholic

The tinct. has a slightly aromatic smell & bitter taste

Diseases - Hydrops cellularis. If the article is good it is effectual in this disease. Dr Reed of E. Vr. has employed it successfully. It best adapted to anasarca. Give the deco. or tinct. in doses short of nausea & repeated every 3 or 4 hours. In 26 hours it begins to nauseate & produces diarrhoea. Diminish a little & continue till the fluid is evacuated.

It is not stimulant nor tonic

Aralia octophylla (Bochin China)

A 2 Candens & A palmata - used in dropsy & cutaneous diseases

Aralia spinosa (Linnaeus)

It has no spines however, but prickles - The 7 species of *Aralia* that have been examined are found to resemble each other in med. props. & to differ only in degree. *A. spinosa* is the most active - *A. hispida* next.

Nat. ord. *Araliaceae* (Juss. & Decand.) - ~~Angel~~

^(in this region)
Angelica tree - Hercules club Toothache tree
Pellitory. Often confounded with Xanth. frax.

Habitat. - Middle South. sweet. parts of U. S.

Cultivated as an ornamental shrub in N. Eng.

It is not the Prickly ash of the North. Slab. Dr. Bigelow considers it as such.

(Hintus) The bark (of the root?) is ^{2^d} to be the most active - The berries sh^d be collected just before ripening. The bark of the trunk & branches is not inactive.

The immediate effects of the bark of the root in doses short of nausea are languor & lassitude - a sensation of weakness (not real debility) - a prickling & burning sensation all over the body, especially in the feet &

hands - dimin. of nat. freq. of pulse in health,
 & especially dimin. of irritative prebent.
 frequency - Diaphoresis - Drowsiness & sleep
 continuing (the sleep?) 3 or 4 hours after the
 last dose is taken in health & for a much
 shorter time in disease

Given in moderate doses & repeated it is deobst.
 & purges hydrag. cath.

In larger doses it is emetic & is said to op-
 erate similarly to Ipecac - but I doubt it.

It sometimes produces urticaria like Copariba
 As a cath. or em. merely it will
 not be good - unless a deobst. spec. is want-
 ed along with the other

It is sedative & the parts of its sedation op-
 eration are ^{antispasmodic} anodyne & soporific

Dr Mc Bride of ~~Charlotte~~ in Elliott says
 it is the best emet. from a anonyms. He
 uses the deco. 3ii bruised bark of root to
 1 pt wat. - boiled down to 1/2 pt. Of this 1/2 or
 the whole acted as an emetic

It is given in Dropsy in deobst. doses i. e.
 just short of nausea. It is diuretic at first

but at last, it passes off by the bowels, as a
hydrag. cath.

Sometimes we give more active doses, e.g. ʒi;
which is a full cath. dose. Give 1 dose
in the evening - 2 during the night & 1 next
morn. - this will operate kindly & freely as
a hydragogue

By purging, indeed it restores the
funct. of the ~~stom.~~ ^{stom.} the ~~circul.~~ ^{circul.} & the musc.
system, but it is not Tonic

In a case of atonic sub-acute
rheumatism from bathing in a state of
perspiration - which had lasted by parox-
ysms for 1½ yrs ʒi of Tinct. was given every
3 hours for 24 hours & then ʒii till 3 doses had
been given, when narcosis & catharsis, were
brought on & in 48 h. the rheum. was cured

It is a valuable addition to the M. M.
Its Primary effects are 1st Diobolument
2nd Emetic 3rd Hyd. Cath. 4th Acid. narc.
5th Erispastic (subefacient) in ointment

The secondary effects of its diobol. operation
are 1st Expect. 2nd Diuretic 3rd Diaph. 4th Chole

5th Revolvent 6th Antiparasitic 7th Discrepant

It is ^{spasmodic} Anodyne & Soporif. is part of its narcotic operation

It is a Hydragogue. Probably it will be found an emmenagogue

It is Erosive - often called escharotic

It is not Tonic nor Stimulant

Pharmac. Preparations

1st Powder 2nd Pill (with ext. com. mac. which circulates with it) 3rd Decoction - 3j to 2pts wat. - boiled to 1pt. in a covered vessel.

4th Tinct. (3iv of the bark of root & berries to 1pt off. alc.) Macerate a week, decant & strain

5th Extract (I have never used this) R

T. lbj - wat. lbsj - boil away $\frac{1}{2}$ - Strain through a coarse cloth, express & evaporate in a water bath to avoid burning

6th Ointment. Dr Strobel uses one of 3iv coarse powd^r bark of root to lbj of sim. cer. - Simmer for $\frac{1}{2}$ hour & express. Then st^d be as much bark as the Oint. will cover. Add it as long as it will be absorbed.

Therap. applic.

Acute, subac. & chron. rheumatism ^{most especially used}

Lues syphilitica & syphilodes

As an Emetic in Intermitents

Sick head ache at the South - Bites & Stings
Delirium trem. (I think little of em. in this dis.)

Idiopathic perimenia - at
tenacia with flushed face, pain in the back &c.
They bleed - this is wrong. You can cure it
without Blk Helleb. Blood root &c. But they
will do nothing after V.S.

Pneumonia typhodes - synochous type
pulse bounding - I can break up half
the cases with Deobstruents. Can do
nothing with them if you bleed. If there
is too much entonic action however you
must deplete & if there is too little you
must stimulate to bring the system
in range of the Deobstruents

In "Ague in the Face" - a deco. or oint.

produce relief. In fixed topical inflam-
mations embrocations, fomentations & bathings
prove serviceable in dis. in treatment

Lues, syphilodes - It has acquired consid. rep.
31 every 2 hours internally & the oint. ex. locally as
practiced by Dr. Strobel

Baptisia Tinctoria (R. Brown)

Sophora (Linn.) *Podalyria* L. - Indigowood
Nat. ord. Leguminosae (Decand.)

Root perennial, cylindrical, branching
1/4 inch in diam. - cortic. & lign. part equal
When chewed for some time it is acrid, bitter
& viscid, leaving a sensation of fullness in the
fauces

It is said to be diaphoretic. It is
not directly so. It is expect. in cer-
tain circumstances - in certain stages of
infl. of bronch. mem. it hastens the muco-
pusulent secretion, which is the natural
termination of such infl. It facilitates ex-
pectoration also in the latter stages when
there is a by obviating irritation - but it
will not be of service when there is great ob-
struction

It is said to be alexipharmic in
mild cases of ^{the} tubes & the rattle maker. I
am informed by a phys. from inter. of N. G.
that it is decidedly beneficial. I rec'd it
prescribed with it.

7d

It is not astrigent as it does not contain tannin

It is a valuable discentient. I have often applied it to infl. of gen. breast

It will allay irritation in wounds & promote their healing, & will indirectly prevent gangrene & is therefore called antiseptic. In this sense also it is vulnerary in cuts & punctured wounds

Its Primary Operations are

1st Desobstruent 2^d Acid-marcotic

3^d Emetic 4th Hydrag. Cathartic

The second. op. is a desobst. con Cholag.

Expectorant. Resolvent. & centient

It is also escharotic

It has not been found to be emmenagogue, diuretic, diaph. nor dialag.

It is not excitant tonic nor astrigent

Said to be febrifuge. It is applicable only to the synochus form of fever

Pharmac. Preparations - It is used in substance, in fusion decoction & linchore

For the decoct. & generally take 3j recently dried root to lbj wat. & boil down to lbj
 For linct. R 3iv bruised recently dried root to lbj alc. - Dose ʒj or a little more - to be repeated acc. to the urgency of the case, the susceptibility of the pot. & the time the med. is to be continued. If it occasions much evacuation, check with opium or diminish the dose.

As a discutient it may be used in decoct. or in Cataplasms. For a cataplasma, boil the root, pound it to a pulp & add q. s. of madder meal
Ointment - Simmer the root in cream butter or lard & add wax

Baptisia tinctoria sh^d be collected at the proper season & its virtues are much impaired by keeping & drying

Therapeutic application

& tonic peristaltic

Acute & chronic. I have seen it efficacious in a large number of cases - less so in the chronic

Dyspnea ac. & Asthma lucidum
 Pneumonia Typhoides - not with great alony
 but of that form when the fever is synochus & the
 topical eff. an erythema. It allays the
 irritative heat & dryness of the skin & the irri-
 tative action of the lungs & when given early it
 effects a resolution in moderate cases. When
 the dis. is more advanced, it accelerates the
 mucopur. secretion - the nat. termin. of the dis.
 Dysentery - I have used it to some extent,
 conjoined with opium. I think the Sulfuric
 assisted in the cure - 2nd not begun as a cath.

The decoct. is applied, cool or warm
 to sub-ac. aton. infl. of the eyes - to infl. &
 ulcerat. of fern. breast - to burns & scalds, with
 benefit, or in cataplasma. It is very good for
 sore nipples. It is a popular remedy for
 aphtha. Externally to punctured & con-
 tused wounds. Sprained joints - immerse
 the joint in the decoct. as long as convenient.

This article possesses considerable
 activity & may be turned to good account
 It has not been investigated so thoroughly
 as others which resemble it.

Apocynum Canadabinum

Indian Hemp - Dogs Bone - Canada to Cal.
Lactescent - furnishes a variety of Countdown
Bark twice as strong as hemp & easily whitened
Nat. ord. Apocynaceae

Roots 5-6 ft long - horizontal. Taste
subacid & bitter

Bigelow describes a species which
he calls *A. Can.* which is in fact *A. pub-*
escens, & I am not sure but this is the article
I have used. Probably there is no difference
between the species

The ligneous & medullary portions of
the root are said to be equal in virtue
to the cortical - I think from analogy this
must be incorrect. I use only the cortical
part. It is easily separated in a mortar &
pulverized

The extractive matter is precipi-
tated by alum & salts of tin. It is used for col-
oring linen & muslin, but not flannel, a
fustic yellow - This has no med. power.

Apocynine is analogous to emetine
or as it is now called, cephaeline - but re-

seemls cythemic more. It is slightly de-
liriant & leaves a sensation as if the lips &
tongue were swollen. It is soluble in wat.
& alc. 6grs & it are said to vomit.

A. Cannabinum is employed in
Powder, Infusion & Decoction

R^x for Decoc. ℥ss to lbj-ss wat. - boil - Med.

dose ℥ii

Substance in powder is the best form

It takes about 30 grs for an emetic. As
such it is rather slow in its operation -
produces free vomiting & is not followed
like Tart. em. by languor & exhaustion
In moderate doses repeated it obviates
heat & dryness of the skin.

Its Primary operations are

1st Decobst. 2nd Acid-marcot. 3rd Emetic

4th Hydrag. Cathartic

It is Diuretic & if long contin-
ued proves exoproctic & laxative or pur-
gative. Its narcotic power is greater
Compared with its other operations than.

that of Sanguinaria, with which its powers are the same with the addition of being cathartic.

Its Resolvent & will probably prove emmen. antiphlog. & expectorant

Perhaps its Escharotic & Stomachic powers sh^d be considered as primary

Its Deobst. op. is the most important. It has had considerable reputation ^{among} in Dyspepsia of long standing given till it vomits & purges. But it will be contraindicated by extreme irritability of the stom. & of the system - by acrimony of the secretions & by that stage in which diarrhoea is threatened.

Icterus vulgaris Parac. Coactus

Best given as an expectorant with opium in doses about of nasea

Dyspepsia exacerbans chronica - most used for this dis. - In 1822 Dr Todd remarked that it was the most effectual remedy he had ever tried -

It is to be given in moderate emetic doses, at intervals of 10-15 min. till it produces vomiting. It may be used between the paroxysms in cases short of mania.

I think there is danger of doing injury. I prefer Lobelia and the other articles which have no tendency to prod. purging. Articles which produce hydrag. cast. will sooner or later injure the system.

Caterchis communis - not a malignant

Pneumonia Typhoides

Acute & Subac. Rheumat.

Hypochondria cell. l. & abdominalis

It is probably adapted to nearly all the cases to which colchicum is adapted.

Asprocynum pubescens

Very similar to *A. can.* Perhaps I have used them indiscriminately.

Apocynum androsaemifolium

Silkweed - Milkweed - Snakes milk - Cal-
led in Virg. "Sciron, plant" Am. specac.

I think this species less active than *A. cann.*

The part used is the root which is per-
ennial & creeping - smell viscid - taste
peculiarly bitter & sour, with some
acrimony.

The tinct. is not rendered turbid
by water - Soluble in alc. wat. & ether
I presume contains apocynine, but the
fact is not ascertained.

The old root is stronger than the young -
the plant sh^d be at least 3 yrs old.

Follickoff says it is diaph.
like specac & gives a formula similar
to the pulv. spec. Comp.

Bigelow & Follickoff say it is
tonic & direct to give of the dried root 16 to
20 grs 3 times a day, but less than this
of *A. cann.* will vomit.

Do Heale if Troy says it is narcotic

Kalm in his Travels says it is poisonous
 applied to tender parts. Given by handling it
 when covered with dew - forming vesicles,
 which break & ulcerate somewhat like
 those of Rhus ven.

I think it possesses the same as
 those of A. Can. & parbes. but less in degree.

Its primary operations are
 1st Deobst. 2^d Acid-nerv. 3^d Emetic
 4th Hyd. cath. &

Secondary effects are 1st Expect.
 2^d Cholag. in reg. doses 3^d Dielag. 4th ~
 -aph. - Probably Diuretic - Revolvent
 Disent. applied to infl. ^{probably?} bowels. A Liptonair
 Rubefac. Eschero. & Sternutatory ^{Probably?}
 Therap. Applic.

Dyspepsia-in-lexat. & ecoprot. doses

Dyspnea exa carba - as an antit. ac.

Emochus ~~as an~~ antit. in sci?

Hyparops cell. Thoracis & Abdominis -
 freely given as a cathartic. It has been
 tried by Dr Jac. Porter of Plainfield Mass

The discrepancy respecting this article arises from the manner & time of collecting it & manner of prescribing.

Dr Todd used it in Dyspnea exac. - powd. of root - a tea sp. once in 25 min. - 2 or 3 doses relieves

Apocynum Hypericifolium
Probably similar in virtues to the preceding species

A. Jussentus (of Cochinchina)
Taste to be like Ginseng - mucilaginous, aromatic, bitter & saccharine
It is a good demulcent like *Lignocice* or Ginseng

Phytolacca decandra (Linn.)

Before the time of Linn. *P. vulgaris* (Dillenius),
P. Amer. (Boerh.) *Solanum Am.* (Ray) *S. Virge-*
iniana (Plukenet) — Gerget — Cocum

Coke, Poke, & c. Americ. night shade
 Pigeon berry Galap. &c. Nat. ord. *Atriplicaceae*
 Nat. country not known — it follows civilization
 Said by Europ. authors to be a native of
 America, but this is doubtful

The root, leaves & berries are
 all used in medicine

The recent root has a nauseous, bitter,
 subacid taste — but when dried it ~~is~~
 is mild & somewhat sweetish. Its prop-
 erties are impaired by age, but not lost
 by mere drying. Its virtues are said
 to depend on an "Extractive Principle"

The active principles of this article
 are extracted by water, wine & alcohol
 but the degree of solvent power of each
 is not settled

There is great discrepancy of

opinion respecting this article, but if collected at the right season, prepared & judiciously administered it will be found to be certain in producing its effects.

I consider it an *Acrid-narc.* - *Deobat.*
 Some years since I experimented with it & found that in certain doses it nauseated & vomited. I tried this & repeated, it increased the biliary secretion & promoted expect. sometimes in health - but in some diseases it decidedly increases the secretion of mucus. It increases the secretion from the skin generally in a new subject even, but especially in the diseases to which it is adapted. Given in acute & exacerbations of rheum. & certain other phlogosis it speedily effects a resolution of the topical infl.

Given in repeated doses it produces vertigo, drowsiness, indistinct vision, stupor.

I have never pushed it so as to determine how much narcosis it was capable of producing. Continued for some time in small & freq. doses it produces active hyperag. catarrhis

Topically it wd. cure phlegm. infl. -
 change irritated & gangrenous ulcers,
 It cures Catarrhs diseases & proves subef.

Its Primary & independent effects
 are 1st Diabst. 2^o Acria-narcotic
 3^o Hyd. Cath. 4th Emetic

Secondarily it is 1st Resolv. 2^o Cholery.
 3^o Expect. 4th Diaph. - We may add
 5th Disant

It is a popular anthelmintic in many
 places. I have never witnessed this power
 but many other acria-narcotics have it

It is Rube fac. & Stercutatory. I should
 think that under drastic regimen it wd
 prove Diuretic - but I have never seen
 diuresis from it. From analogy I sh^d
 expect it to prove Emmenagogue

It has been supposed stimulant, but
 is not - neither tonic

15 to 20 grs of the recently powdered root
 are a mild but effectual emetic, requi-
 ring 1-2 hours for operating & continuing
 longer than, than Ipecac.

It is not eligible as a cath. or emet. except when these operations are wanted in connection with its disobst. It is effectual in vomp by its obst. & emet. power

I generally give a full dose of it if it fails of vomiting it is of no consequence as it is more effectual by remaining long on the stomach.

If the vomiting continues too long it can be checked by horizontal posture, quiet, & a dose of opium, ^{all these} one or

Commonly very little nausea precedes the vomiting - sometimes it is attended with vertigo &c. but these are in some cases desirable. The Decoct. Wine & Tinct. are

emet. in doses from ʒss to ʒij. In decoct. & wine are better than the tinct. unless the state of the system requires that a diffusible stimulant precede the operation. I have ever preferred the powder for an emetic.

The recently dried leaves are supposed to be active, but they are less certain & effectual than the root.

For the Wine R^o 3ii Coarsely pow^d & rec. and
 root - 3ii off alc. 3xix Wht. Wine. In very
 warm climates the alc. will hardly prevent
 fermentation & saving

The Tinct. of the leaves & berries,
 fully grown but not quite ripe, is acrid-nar-
 cotic & deobst. I add to this dil. alc.
 enough to cover them, macerate 10 days
 . decant, express & filter. This is less e-
 metic than the other preparations

The expressed inspissated juice
 is very active & is followed generally by
 narcosis. Externally it is caustic.

Give internally in doses of 5-10-15 grs
 no one of the acrid-narcotic deobst. has
 succeeded so well with me in chronic
 rheumatism, unless it be arctia spinosa
 & it is not inferior to that. 5 grs are or-
 dinarily sufficient if repeated at short
 intervals. Opium sh^d generally be combined
 with it to allay pain & procure sleep
 but a less quantity will be necessary

than if a doebst. not narcotic were taken
Frequently doebst. will not act till
pain & watchfulness are obviated

An Ointment of the Root is used

Take of the recent bruised root - add melted
simple cerate enough to cover it - simmer
15 min. & express. It is antirrhinitic,

discutient, antipsoriasis & sometimes ru-
beo-acient. The recent root roasted

& bruised is sometimes applied to the part
with how much success I know not

Therap. Applic.

Hem. in the lumbric. - Commonly employed
at the South, in form of pulv^a root, in doses
short of nausea 4 times a day & then to
give a cath. if the article does not pass
Proctica Marisca - often effectual - Ap-
ply a decoction of the recent bruised
leaves to the part. When this has failed, an
enema of the decoct. of the root has relieved
immediately. Dr. Ward^a of Vt. cures with
this article the most urgent symptoms, in
24 or 36 hours

Anthrax - topically, in the secondary stages, in cases where there is not much constit. eff., it is very beneficial - Apply the bruised leaves to the craters - when the part is spongy & porous & has been laid open otherwise it will have little effect.

Early in my practice I thought this the best application in the secondary stages - I have never employed it in the early & forming stages of a group - I have used it as a drastic emetic. Let it remain some time on the stomach; if it does not vomit give some other emetic. I use the powder, diffused in the wine & follow with ipecac. No more emetic can be relied on unless it be the perfect man. & that can be assisted by this article.

Ac. & subac. rheum. Early in my practice I used it in these - alone in the acute & with opium in the subac. It was perfectly successful. It seemed to have the same effect as Guaiacum - being a cold Mercurial subac. rheum. - highly

Beneficial - give either the Extract ^{of} berries or the Tinct. of these, combining opium
 Chronic rheum. from its acrimony it is better than most of the acerbiments. I use the sat. tinct. of the leaves & berries or the expressed, inspissated juice, either with or without opium
 Lues Syphilis - second & protracted stages - Cases in which guaiac. mezerion & Serapent. are indicated - & I think this altogether superior to these articles

L. Syphilodes - decidedly useful

Ulcers - a great variety - indolent & insens-
 ceptible, with callous edges - stromous ulcers that are usually indolent & will not heal - apply the ext. or the leaves - especially the former

Cancer - palliated by the ext. or inf.
 this article relieves the pain, changes the condition ^{& secretion} & even brings it for a time to a healing
 but it is soon worn out

Blenorrhoea Serena - diff. opinions as to its excess, owing to diff. modes of using it.

The disease is often obstinate but this article is as frequently successful as any other. I use it freely internally. The wine is recd. but I prefer the ext. or tinct. of the berries. Those who have failed with it have found it to produce vom. or purg. It sh^d be give in doses short of nausea at reg. interv. & opium given to prevent purg. It succeeds as often as any article unless Copaiba. I have used it most in the second stage of obstinate Cases, Enlargement of the Prostate - Dr Wood^d of Vt. uses the inf. or deco. of \mathfrak{z} i coarsely powdered root to lbj wat. or lbj tuba to lbj - thrown into the rectum in the quantity of $\frac{1}{2}$ or 1 gill with a pipe & bladder that it may not pass high up - If it cannot be retained add S.S. He prefers the infus. & that prepared from the recently dried root. He of course succeeds in reducing the enlarged prostate very considerably. He used it only when when troublesome symptoms arise, or stoppage of urine impossibility of passing the

Arthur &c. He does not state that he has cured the disease but that he has relieved the paroxysm.

Stich - - it has been employed - I direct a strong dec. of the root, perhaps $3\frac{1}{2}$ to lbj of it. boiled down to lbj & took the first night & noon. It cures in a majority of cases. It sometimes irritates so much that it cannot be continued. If you wish to keep this preparation add to 3 parts of it 1 part of the tinct. - bottle it & attach a sponge ^{correct} to the

There is a species in the W. I. called *P. dodecandra* - which is probably the same as ours. It is recd. by Darsen as a kind of efflu. enetic - dose $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ of the wine, made $3\frac{1}{2}$ to lbj. The real *P. dodec.* is a native of Abyssinia but cultivated elsewhere.

P. dodecandra dodecandra is most probably the "mustard" of the N. Test. Jonah's gourd is a *Ricinus*. The "manara" is an orchid.

Veratrum Sabadilla (Linn.)

Nat. ord. Alismaceae R. Brown's system

Hordeum ^{causticum} ~~eroticum~~ of Caspar Bontin.

The name is a diminutive of *Sper. Sabado* barley & the colloquial appellation is a corruption of the name & is spelt 11 different ways - commonly called *Cevadilla*.

It is offic. in all the Pharmac. of Cont. Europe from it almost exclusively veratrine is obtained. It is the most active of the genus & of the nat. ord. to which it belongs. It also possesses in a concentrated form all the properties of the other *veratrum*s except *V. viride* which has some peculiarities.

Heb. - Colder regions of Mexico - It is said also China & C. Ind. - The last is doubtful. It might be cultivated in N. England. The American name signifies dog kill.

The seeds are exported in the pericarp which resembles an ear of barley, but they are not larger than linseed, hence its name. As found in the shops it is of

a dark colour, capsule smooth, seeds thin, semicylindrical, oblong, acute, of a dark brown colour & compared to rice dumplings. It is sold in France in powder & called Capsic powder. The capsules are probably inert, tho this has been disputed.

The seeds have no odor, but have an intensely bitter, acrid, & stinging taste, leaving a sense of burning which water will not carry off & remaining longest in the saucer which is the fact with all the decoctions.

According to others, besides the alkaline salifiable base veratrina, the Sabadilla contains an acid recently examined & called Sabadilla acid, in union with veratrine but perhaps with lime. Veratrine is in union with 2 prop. of gallic acid, forming bi-gallate of veratrine.

None of the other prox. princ. are of importance, unless the bitter-princ. may have some med. prop.

Veratrine is an inodorous, white

powder, very acid but not bitter & the taste is permanent. It is a weaker base than morphine, gennine or thebaine - very soluble in alcohol, rather less soluble in ether, soluble in 1600 parts of wat. at 212° & becomes acid to the taste - melts at 170° & on cooling forms an amorphous, translucent mass. *Composit. Carb. hyd. ox. nitrog.* The salts are crystallizable

& appear like gum except the sulphate. The sulphate, the sulphate & the hydrochlorate have been examined & used. Nitric acid also combines with veratrine, but if added in excess it effects a change analogous to that upon strychnine & brucine.

The acetate is its most active salt and this will apply generally to the veg. alkalies, but there are some exceptions.

Strong solutions of the salts are decomposed by the water & veratrine falls down, hence they sh^d be prepared extempore.

Iodine & chlorine appear to con-

bine with veratrine but the nature of the compound is not well understood & they appear to be inert. We sh^d imagine them was a decomposition - but the iod. & chlor. can be obtained in a separable state. When given uncombined therefore veratrine sh^d never be accompanied with iod. or chlor. - large but they will not act on the salts of veratrine.

The seeds of *Veratrum Sabadilla* approach nearest to veratrine than any other natural product, containing it in a more concentrated form. The only other plants now known to contain veratrine are *V. album* & *Colchicum autumnale* - in which it exists in form of bi-gall. of verat. Perhaps it will be discovered in other species & in some species of *Lois*? But we can draw no conclusion from botan. affinities.

Veratrum viride is affirmed in the books of Chemistry to contain bi-gall. of verat. but I do not believe it, for this is not cont. in the others. use Sympag. cast.

A certain dose, produces speedy action & sometimes ^{distracting} ~~effect of~~ vomiting. A dose short of nausea & repeated will prod. hydr. cath. & drastic purging. Continuing 12-24 or 36 hours. A still smaller dose after repeated exerts a general deobst. influence. is cholag. diuretic & sometimes salag. - in certain diseases of the lungs it increases the secretion & increases the ^{natural} ~~increases~~ secretion even if there be no disease - ^{expectorant} -
In certain forms of Perim. obst. it is emmenagogue.
I have not known it prove diaphoretic.

It is used as a Resolvent in aton. ac. infl. phlegmonous & especially arthritic - for which purpose it must be given so as to evacuate the al. Can. powerfully but its effect does not depend on the evacuation for ^{in some cases} ~~sometimes~~ it cures without.

It is adulterose, curing certain lepraetic & scaly & herpetic eruptions, when used freely & for some time but without action on the bowels.

Given freely it is ^{moderately} diaphoretic. If then

is pain & stodyne. It is said that when the system is under some powerful disease, as Tetanus or Symplicaria, without much exhaustion, a very large dose produces coma & a state which can hardly be distinguished from death containing 12-24 hours, when the patient will revive & submit powerfully & the disease be removed without any material inconvenience following.

It is one of the most efficacious Anthelminitics for the second species of Tenia & asciola. The Europeans books, &c. &c. it 20 years ago, but the English have lately struck it out & it seems at present not to be fashionable as an anthelm.

It acts as a Rebefeccient, applied to the tender skin of infants & to parts unprotected by the cutis.

It changes the action & condition of Spongy ulcers, promoting absorption of spongy granulations, increases their sensibility & indolent & if employed freely it destroys vitality & produces a slough - hence called Cause.

Sometimes, when applied to ulcers, it exerts its power over the system & produces vertigo, epigastric uneasiness, cloud before the sight, tormina & even catharsis.

If snuffed it irritates powerfully the Schneiderian membrane, produces violent sneezing, copious mucus & irritation & tonic infl. of the part. Hence it is Esrine. When chewed it is diacagogue.

From its acrimony & narcotic power a decoct. of the seeds is employed to destroy pediculi of the head body or limbs, & verminous. But occasionally it thus produces alarming symptoms - vertigo convulsions &c.

The seeds of sebadilla are almost as active as veratrine.

Stimulant powers have been attributed to it. It is irritating rather. In excessive doses it produces parched mouth & throat, heat of the stomach & intestines, a great irritation & atonic ^{or therapeutic} infl. of m. m. of ab. can. hyperemesis tormina hypercatharsis.

hemorrhage from the bowels, vertigo, cloud before the sight, extremely weak small pulse - Cold & trem. (but not uniformly) - tetanic convulsions & death. A very large dose of *Sabadilla transiens*, vomiting & produce the other effects immediately.

Ed. & Trev. call this article dangerous & say it sh^d be abandoned - but its danger is obviated by a proper use. It may be made to act as kindly as any article.

The activity of an article is never a good objection to its employment. Those who object to the sea, yet as dangerous, yet rec. the salts of tartaric which are still more active.

Primary Operations - 1. Deobst.
2. Acid-narcotic 3. Emetic 4. Cathartic
5. Epispastic

Pharmac. Prep.

It is used in the Cont. of Eur. in Fine powder
offices - Inf. - Decoct. - Tinct. - Watery &
Alc. extract - By Enema - in Ointment

For a satur. tinct. I sh^d put 4 oz. to 1 p.
Perhaps 2 oz will saturate.

It is said that the pulverised seeds
soon lose their strength but retain it when
whole. This is true of Colchicum. The ver-
atrine produces exactly the same effects
as the seeds, but the dose is very small
1-2 grs prod. viol. em. & catarrh; & a
few grs tetanus & coma. It seems to
be more active than Strychnine & operates
in less quantity. $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. does (repeated?)
produce violent evacuation without vom.
Probably $\frac{1}{6}$ gr. once in 3 hours will be suf-
ficient to give out as a drast. & sh^d be
combined with opium to prevent cath. &
emesis too soon. It may effect a cure
with opium without producing evacuation
but in severe diseases it must be pushed
far enough to evacuate. It is therefore
always inadmissible when copious evac-
uations are not admissible & useful.
It is a substitute for the seeds of *V. luteum*
V. alb. & Colchicum & is more uniform

is certain in its operation

The recently pulv^d seeds of Sabad. v. alb. & Colch. are useful in costiveness of old age with great accumulation of feces. Extremely minute quantities obviate costiveness better than any other article

For the Ointment for veratrine
4 grs - lin. cer. 3i - Mix by trituration

Diseases

Helminthia of all forms - especially *Tenia Fasciola* Asc. verm. & lumbric. It is said to be perfectly successful but caution is necessary in its use Dose for a child 2-4 grs

2 grs of the seeds - from 2-12 yrs, 10 grs

Honey blunts its activity a little & renders its effect more slow. It is said that it sh^d be followed by no cath but aloe. I know no reason ^{for this}

Pneumonia - I do not think it good here Gout - more especially used in this - particularly the veg. kind. It is adapted only to Cullen's atonic kind. I never

saw any other. If given early, in time I
sh^d think it w^d cure it, but in a case of long
standing, I sh^d think it unsafe from its ten-
dency to produce violent catarrhs.

Pneumatism - recd. with v. ~~small~~ limitation

It is useful in entonic cases after depletion
& in atonic from the first. But we must as-
certain if the case will admit of active evac-
uation for we can do but little with the article
without it. I sh^d be loth to use it in the
chronic forms & for old patients

Ulcers - recd. top-
ically as a substitute for corr. sub. & the
actual cautery. The mode of applying it
is to sprinkle a little of the powder of it
several times over the part and cover it with lint
dipped in the infusion

Esopus carnis - The authority is rather
apocryphal, but I sh^d expect as much
from it as from any other. The
sub. is sh^d be thrown into a profound sleep
of 12-24 or even 48. revives, vomits ^{& purges} &

in 15 min. is free from all disease but weakness
Cellular dropsy - as a hyar. carb. in small
doses at short intervals. Under diuretic reg. it
will produce diuresis before it purges.

Butaneous Eruption, Itch. A weak wat-
ery prep. is used. In my early practice I
improved it with almost variable success
Add $\frac{1}{4}$ ozth sat. tinct. to the inf. to make it
keep - or use the sat. tinct. & add camphor
to it

Malis Pediculi of Good applied in ointment
highly celebrated

Pediculi penetrantis Chigo, Chigge in the
feet. I have had many cases - never had
much trouble with them. I apply acids
or caustic substances to the tumors & they
always do well. These cases are said to
require great caution & skill. Perhaps
they may be dangerous in Tropical climates

Veratrum album

Hellebore

White hellebore

Russia Siberia Italy Greece Cultiv. in
England. first it is said by GerardRoot perenn. - an inch thick - a bulb, the upper
part of tunicated the lower solid.The root is the part used. When recent it is
said to have an acrid taste & peculiar odor, which
it loses by drying. It is invariably brought
to us in powder & as found in our shops is
good for nothing. Vide A. T. Ther. Dispensat.Bi-gallate of veratrine - an acid
like the Cebadic - a yellow extractive
matter &c. are its active principles. There
seems to be nothing medicinal in it but the
bi-gall. salts.A. T. T. says it is a violent cath.
& emet. - irritant & stimulatory but very ef-
ficient purely as such. These operations
are merely circumstances, in regard to its
administration but they are all that the
books ascribe to it. Dr. Ware of Boston ex-

prescribed with it & found that 8 grs were
a med. dose for an emetic. Greville seems
to have tried V. album most effectually &
he found that a med. em. dose was about 8 grs
and some cases 7i was required.

The essential & most important effects
are 1. Deobst. 2. Ananerc. 3. Em. 4. Hyd.
arth. 5. Epispasie & Hernut. by virtue
of its irritant effects.

Secondarily it is 1. Resolv. 2. Antiploer. - Cholera
Expect. & vom. Emmen. Sialogogue (typically
& occasionally when taken internally). It is not
diaphor. nor stimulant, but irritant.

Pharmac. Preps. 1. Infus. 3ss 3i to the pt.
acc. to circumst. 2. Decoct. a bad
mode for many of these articles, as - composing them
I prefer the infus.

In 1816 a French nostrum called
Eau medicinale was very popular. An Eng-
lishman imitated it the following which was
considered the same & 80x recently used
100 finely cut $11\frac{1}{2}$ pts cherry wine - Macerate

10 days shake occasionally & filter - To two part
 of this was added 1 part of Sydenham's vinum
 opii compositum - Dose 1-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ about 4 times
 a day - for an urgent case often - It did
 cure many cases of acute rheum. & gave the
 more acute the case the better the medicine op-
 erated in my hands. I arrested many cases
 I used the V. vinum instead of the V. album
 & gave less of dose. At first I used Syd-
 enham's land. but finding it ~~poor~~ poor
 I substituted S.S. & soon used instead of
 took the tinct. of verat. vir. 3 parts to 1 part
 S.S.

Tinct. 8 oz to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pts N.Y. Pl.

Ointment - R^y 2 oz of the impalpable powder of
 the root to 8 oz lard (or better sin. cer.) - Add
 q. s. ol. lemons to flavor it (Lard. Pl.) Some
 direct to mix by trituration.

Diseases

Stomach - in the neck - externally - sh^d not
 be given in cases debilitated or requiring tonics
 Gout & Rheumatism - most celebrated

There are two modes of giving purgative

doobstruents 1st in full doses, then waiting
 to see whether it purges & going on again
 2^d in ~~smaller~~ doses & longer intervals
 - in both cases I suppose opium conjoined
 If you give much of the Cath. doobstruents
 indiscriminately you will be apt to accumulate
 them on the system till they pass off in ~~form~~
 a diarrhoea, run down the part, & carry them
 off even in spite of opium. Better give
 them in full doses at short intervals & wait

This article is most successful in regular
 Const, but is more or less so in irregular
 I have not succeeded in rheumatism or
 the forms of rheumatism - ~~more~~ - red with
 redness & swelling. In the early part of
 my practice I employed the wine of the
 B. album ^{v. vir?} (vide supra) in other arthritic
 complaints the misplaced & melancholic
 ones, but the ~~extreme~~ arthritic aff. are
 more under the control of doobstruents than
 any other. The dose sh^d be as large as can
 be taken without vom. & repeated

Elephantiasis - Celebrated in various
cutaneous aff.

Mercur - has been employed in different forms
of it. I do not think it very well adapted, &
still less to hypochondria

Epilepsy & various convulsive diseases

Sassa Canina - rccc. or Sabadilla is

Sedative cases

Paropsis aneurysis - 2^d to be good in - think
not idiopathic cases

Woodville says it is best for the
diseases of the skin - Itch - Stomach. Prurigo - Herpes
Pediculi - internally & externally

Impetigo Prurigo & Scabies - intern. & extern.

The powder & ointment have been
applied to old ill condit. ulcers

The ointm. has been applied to Burns
before vesic. has come on & thus prevented vesic.

Colchicum autumnale Linn.

Meadow Saffron

Histories

There are several species of C.

Root perennial - top annual

Root bulbous, acrid & purgative. Active principle veratrine. Said to lose its activity by long keeping. If taken out of the ground before the plant flowers it affords farinaceous matter & loses its acrid principle by boiling, & may be eaten.

The root & seeds are the parts employed in medicine. It is said the seeds sh^d be collected in May harvest & the root in latter part of July drying. The root is sliced (I sh^d think it ought not to be) & then dried in the sun. If taken unordained it will prove a deadly poison.

The test by which you can ascertain whether its activity is lost is said to be the following. Rub 10 grs of the root with 16m of distilled vinegar around it - the vinegar will dissolve out the gluten. Then add 16m of the alc. tinct. of Guaiacum - if the Colch. is good a fine ceruleum blue color will be produced.

B. gallate of Oenothera is the act. princ.

This article was introduced by Baron Stock - who made a syrup with vinegar & used it as a diuretic

There is much discrepancy of testimony as to the active powers of this article - all however arising from the diff. manner of drying it - the season in which it is collected - the age of the root & its diff. preparations

The seeds are not affected by drying or age - Perhaps they are not quite so strong as the recent root but still they are sufficiently so for all medicinal purposes

The accounts given in the books respecting the operation of Colchic. are in the main correct.

Primary Operations

1. Diobst. 2. Acria narcotici - less so than most of the other diobstments 3^d Hyd. Cathart.
- 4th Emetic 5. ^{probably} Vetal Irritant or Epispastic

Secondarily it is 1. Resolv. 2. Antips. 3. Chol. 4. Expec. 5. Diuretic - not emmen. - not diaph. - not sialog. internally -

not tonic or stimulant

It leaves the stom. & intest. in a peculiarly bad condition - and hence even as a mere emetic it will not answer, still less as a cath. After vomiting it leaves great exhaustion.

It relieves irritative not tonic arterial action - Dr Williams's cases were apnoeic.

It is one of the most procacious & uncertain though one of the most powerful & effectual obstinents that we have. I think there is no case in which some ^{other} more certain article will not answer just as well.

Orfila calls it a corrosive poison - a verruca - he means that it irritates, inflames & ulcerates.

Its deleterious effects in ^{an} moderate dose are slight nausea than extreme vom. & purg. fainting - exhaustion - coma & death. It produces direct exhaustion even before purging begins.

Dr T. doubts Majandi's account of the poisonous effect. He thinks the m. mem. is not inflamed - but it does often kill

Colchicum will in certain doses, with some persons produce the desired effect, while the same dose will perhaps, cause death in others.

The purging often takes place after the exhaustion comes on & then increases it.

Coffin's ~~and~~ antiphl. mode of treating its poisonous effects is the worst imaginable. Pharmac. Prep.

1. Powder - some think it the best - 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 or 4 times a day in $\frac{1}{2}$ pt warm water. But varying in pairs its strength. Bad form

2. Infusion - must be extemporaneous - Bad.

3. Wine - a good form - There are two 1st. of the seeds - 2^d. of the root - The Phil. P. directs to powder the seeds, but a stronger wine may be made of the un-crushed seeds.

I have used the following R^e Entire seeds 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ off. alc. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ - Madeira wine $\frac{1}{3}$ xiv Mac. 1 or 2 wks & strain. I have kept this for years un-
paired. I know of ~~no~~ no other in the books, but what will some

Wine of the Root. R^e Crushed root 8 oz - wine 1 pt This is as good as any. I would use

$\frac{1}{3}$ wine & $\frac{1}{3}$ off. alc. But the wine of the seeds
is the best

4. Tincture $\frac{3}{4}$ root to $\frac{3}{4}$ dil. alc. If you
must use the root, I wd use the tinct. ^{of the best} but the seeds,

but I prefer the seeds. Some however prefer

5. Vinegar of Colch. — If the root is used,
by all means take 8 oz to 1 pt dist. vinegar

If the seeds, $\frac{3}{4}$ to the pint of vinegar

6. Syrup. Take the extract & add ^{the required quantity of sugar} ~~of the syrup~~

Diseases — Simois Gastrodynia — recd.
highly by Dr Williams of Spanish & in other painful aff.
Helminthia Tenia — $\frac{1}{3}$ once a day for
3 or 4 days is said to have cured — poor anal-
ogy sh^d think it might be good
Dyspnea exacerbans — highly efficacious —
give a full dose — say $\frac{1}{3}$ with a full dose
of opium — if necessary give another dram
but one is generally sufficient in a paroxysm
— ^{my?} usual dose is 1 tea s. to 2 of ss. — Common-
ly supposed that purging & vom. will relieve
this disease — not so — Colch. relieves it by
its narcotic & debat. powers. Squills will

often relieve it but better with *Sol.* *Sobelia*
in fl. I consider better than colch. in this disease
~~Eutonic Phlogistica~~ only after depletion
~~Atonic Phlogistica~~ ~~relieves~~ resolves the
topical infl. — less atonic the better

~~Eutonic Phlogistica~~ only after depletion

(It may be laid down as a general rule that the
Phlogistica of the brain are less relieved by de-
obstruents than those of the joints) I usually
give 3 to 5 gr & do or not to produce
by a catharsis (for phl. of brain?)

Pneum. mitides I have tried successfully
particularly *P. Notha* but the inconveni-
ence, attending its use are worse perhaps than
those of the disease. In that form of
pneumonitis attended with a topical,
erythemat. infl. - fever synochus it is bet-
ter than in any other form

Podagra, gout — there is more risk in a
broken down pat. — in a ~~hereditary~~ ^{acquired}
disease, or one brought on by high living
than in a hereditary one then should
be no preparatory process of bleeding or

purging for the colic. will reduce sufficiently
 Entonic acute rheum. I think colic. will
 be better in this than in any other entonic phlo-
 goticus. I should bleed here first - should always
 look out that it does not purge - giving ʒi
 once in three or four hours till it begins to
 purge or vomit - preceding with a free use
 of opium

Arthritis Rheumatologia var. acuta - most
 applicable in the acute, next in the subacute
 also var. sciatica & — (Hialis)

Neuralgia Faciei said to be very suc-
 cessful - rule to give it till it affects the
 bowels except cath. is restrained by opium
 Hydrops cellul. thorac. & abdom. are
 said to be successfully treated with it - if
 used in dropsy it had better be given as a
 diuretic, not as a hydr. cath.

Exosmia Prurigo var. senilis - said to
 have been perfectly cured by ʒss of the
 wine of colch. 3 times a day for 3 weeks

then the Colic is said to be cured

Ceanothum viride

Green Delicote Dwarf Helle. Indian Hercules
 Indian Poke Pokeweed Bearweed Blackweed
 Tickleweed. Hab. the whole U. S. - Nat. ord.
 Melastomaceae

Probably the best article on it is that
 of Dr. Bigelow. It is better than all the rest of
 the Med. Bot. put together. His acc. of the Therap.
 applic. is sufficiently full but his nat. hist. of
 it is deficient.

The root is the part used. It is
 thick & fleshy, the upper half terminated, the
 lower solid, (which is an anomaly) & with large
 fibrillar shooting from it. Taste bitter
 but more acrid than bitter, leaving a dis-
 agreeable in the mouth & especially in the fauces
 if chewed & swallowed. It does not con-
 tain veratrine. It is not cathartic.

Bigelow calls it stimulant - It is irritant
 Big. calls it sedative - He sh^d have specified

It is ill adapted to the purposes of
 emetic unless a decoction, emet. is wanted.

Dr. Ware gives it in 30 cases as a pure
 emetic - in 11 out of 15 cases produced
 kind of effectual vomiting. The operation
 he says is not so severe as that of test. em.
 though more so than that of ^{sp. a} ~~antimony~~
 It requires a long time for its operation as
 an emetic & this is the case with all the
 emetic deobstruents

Dr. Big. says "Some patients obtain
 relief from moderate doses, without nau-
 sea or other unpleasant effects. Others require
 larger doses (3ij) & experience nausea, vom-
 iting a sense of prostration & exhaustion,
 impaired vision & even total insensibility."
 These bad effects are from bad manage-
 ment. If smaller doses at shorter intervals
 had been given they would have been a-
 voided

Taken in excessive doses Dr. Big.
 says it produces "diminution of vertigo, tremor
 sinking of the pulse, cold sweats, cold ex-
 tremities, syncope, convulsions & death

Taken in too large doses at once it produces hyper-emesis, hypocatharsis, great tumour & hemorrhage from the intestines, - but the cath. eff. is prod. however from a sort of cholera & this is no proof of its being cathartic, for many articles well known to possess no such power may induce a cholera & of course catharsis. follows

A strong infusion of fruit galls is recommended as an antidote, to combine with the supposed veratrine. This in the case of S. album must be useless for the veratrine is in a state of bi-gallate already. Opium is the only effect. over. for an over dose

Primary Operations

1. Deobst. 2. Anæsthetic 3. Emetic
4. Epispastic from its irritant powers / proin-
fac. 5. Erosive - from its irritant pow.
- Its secon^d eff. are 1. Resol. 2. Antipruritic
3. Siccat. 4. Exspect. 5. Dissect. Stenut.

I do not know that it has been ascertained

positively to be diuretic or emmenagogue
but from the fact that *v. alb.* is so, we
might expect it. It is not diaph. except
by its emetic ^{operating} power which will of itself
produce diaphoresis. It possesses not a
particle of cathartic power.

It is less liable to leave the
stom. & intest. in a bad & irritable state
than most of the other acobst. as colch. &c.
No other article resembles sanguinaria
so nearly. It is more like it than like
its congeners *v. alb.* Of acobst. I pre-
fer those which have no cath. power.

It is contraindicated in Phlog. diathesis
Pharmac. Preps.

1. Recently pulv^d root. The roots if whole
will retain their power for some time. If kept
in powder they lose it in some degree.

I do not think much of this preparation
- think you w^d fail of producing a deobst.
effect. Big. says 2 grains is an emetic
dose. The powder is best for an emetic

except in Croup & dyspnea, where the
wine is, the best emetic form

2. Decoction - best form only for ext. applic.

It sh^d be boiled in a closely covered vessel
& I think it is injured by too much boiling
R Coarsely pulv^d root 3i off. alc. ℥ii
boil. water 1 pt.

3. Wine - by far the best. Put the rec.
root cut fine into a bottle & add sufficient
whit. wine to cover it - Big. directs 3viii
of the root to ℔ij of whit. wine but I think it
can be much stronger & ℔j is enough for 3viii
just enough to cover it.

To make a prep. that will keep
R root recut, cut 3viii - off. alc. 3ii whit wine
3xix - Of the first recipe 3i is a medium
dose especially in acute diseases - but
it w^d be a large dose of any recipe, un-
less the dis. was very severe, few cases
tolerating more than 3℥s. Bigelow says
"add to 3 parts of the wine 1 of wine & opium
& of this from 20 grs to 3i is a med. dose"

I never succeed unless the pat. can take more than 20 gts - but sometimes as with Sanguin. 20 gts will irritate & be rejected when 30 or 60 will sit well

The dose sh^d be repeated 4-6-8 times in 24 h. If 6 or 8 doses have been given the article cannot be continued by & it will not be necessary

It has been proposed not to use an article like the "Eradicator" as it is the less violent in its action, but will the med. power be diminished precisely in the same degree? as is the case with Colchicum. 4. Ointment R^e rec. root pulv^a 3ii lead (cin. cor. is better) 3viii - oil of lemon 2om. It is better not to heat the lead. Add the oil to the powder

Verat. viride used externally is disastringent & antipruritic. It has produced nausea & vom. & other con. dis. when applied to ulcers on the face & to various eruptions. But this eff. has

been produced only when there were ulcerations
 Big. asks "would it ^{may it not} do good externally appld.
 in Gout". I answer no extorn. applic.
 sh^d be made in Gout or ac. rheum. so long
 as it is erratic - in - chance, to be confined
 it to the heart, lungs or brain

I prefer *Ver. vir.* to *V. alb.* or
 to Colch because it does not purge. It is
 analogous to Sanguinaria in its operation
 & I have substituted it for Sanguin. in
 cases where there was a purg. die against
 it. I never c^d perceive any difference
 in their effect

Diseases

Dyspepsia - with torpid liver & clay col^d stool
 Simple Eriop. cough *V. vir.* like Sangu.
 is very useful in early stages where there is
 no expectoration & also after it has taken place
 The pathology of this affection is not well
 understood. It is not an infl. nor petri-
 aff. but acrob. will cure it. It is prob-
 ably connected with a morbid condition

of the secretions of the bronchial mem.
It is occasionally relieved by narcotics
as opium & hyoscyamus. These act on the
secretions also but not in the same manner
as the deobstruents. I usually combine the
article more or less with opium & find it
very efficient. I have not employed it as
much as blood root

Dyspnea exacerbans - At the commence-
ment of the paroxysm I give a full dose of
the wine about \mathfrak{zj} - with 15-20 grs of Sd
acc. to circumstances. I repeat the wine
at short intervals & $\frac{3}{4}$ of the cases are
relieved without vomiting or necessity -
but some require a continuance till
vomiting takes place. It is the deobstr. op-
eration that effects the cure

Phlysis Paronychia (Whitlow) - I have
seen decided benefit from it. Take a
strong infusion or decoction - immerse it
about 1 or 2 hours in it as warm as can be borne
I repeat 2 or 3 times a day. The earlier it

is used the better & the greater the pressure & cure. At more advanced stages it merely palliates, but relieves the pain much. If opened frequently no inflammation is found but the incision is of service.

Pneumonia typhodes, var. Notha I first give a full dose of calomel, & opium suffic. to allay the pain which is usually severe. I proportion the cal. to the opium & make it remain in the al. Can. 12-18 hours. I then apply a blister & enter immediately on the use of Verat. vir. in full dose at intervals of 1 or 2 hours. If it vomits it is not much matter though I prefer that it sh^d not - the vom. does not do hurt. I most usually give ʒi every hour for 12 hours & by that time it usually occasions some nausea & retching. I then give the same dose every 2 hours for 12 hours more & when the cal. operates the disease melts away - the vomiting helps the secret. power. Always give enough opium with it to meet the symptom & allay the pain.

Dysentery - V. v. will of itself cure this
 disease - Cal. & op. is usually given first & the
 Calomel retained 15-18 hours - & followed up
 by veratrum - only in non-malignant cases
 Sparganosis ~~pneumoniae~~ *pneumoniae* - Moderate cases
 are easily overcome by it, conjoined with opium
 In severe & violent cases of those following pro-
 fuse hemorrhage it would not answer. I
 have had no experience with it in this disease
 Gout - ^{by the} employed with much success.
 It was first used for the "can medicinal"
 - (vide V. alb.) . I have never treated a
 true case of Gout but only those in transi-
 tion between Gout & rheumatism, & approa-
 ching the former. In one case there were
 chalky concretions, inability to move &c.
 & it had resisted a great variety of
 medicines. I gave wine of V. v. 3 parts - wine
 of opium 1 part - dose $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$ every hour at the
 commencement of a paroxysm till it pro-
 duced nausea & vomiting. It cured spe-
 dily & perfectly & by a subsequent use
 kept off the paroxysm 9 mo. The pat.

then gave it up - his health improved & the swelling decreased. Dr. Big. says it is used in Eng^l very successfully in Boston. The st^l of increase the frequency of the dose rather than the dose itself. If nausea or other symptoms appear decrease the dose. I have never succeeded unless the pat. c^d take more than 20 grs.

Acute atonic Rheumatism - equally if not more successful

Rheumatalgia - or that kind of rheum. aff. is usually ~~attended~~ unattended with any topical swelling or redness usually occurring in young persons. Sh^d just it so as to produce narcosis or vomiting. No matter if the pat. does vomit once or twice, it will do him good & heighten the deobst. effect

In genuine Chronic Rheumatism it is recommended - I have not succeeded well with it in Eng^l. What is often called chronic is acute. The more acute

the better I have succeeded. Dr. Big. says he has succeeded in obstinate cases "he pushed it ~~far enough~~ till vomit, narcosis or relief was produced" - Perhaps I have not pushed it far enough.

When *verat. vir.* is given in constipation it allays morbid irritability & irritation, morbid sensibility & sensation. It obviates pain & restlessness, even if it fails of effecting a cure - all this by its narcotic power.

The Europeans suppose that Colic. & v. album cure by their evacuation, but v. viride never purges & we give it short of the vomiting point & yet a cure is accomplished.

Dr. Big. supposes the v. viride "cures by the strong impression that it makes." But if he gives only 15-20 drops & no sensible operation follows we cannot suppose any very strong impression to be produced. v. viride like other acobst. cures topical infl. by acting on the

Secernents & absorbents. The absorbents must remove the disease. This principle sh^d be better understood. The Reviewers have mentioned with a note of exclamation that I have stated that Sanguinaria will remove infl. independent of vomiting!

Porphyra hemorrhagica or simple, & *venatica* rec^d. in - we sh^d not at first expect this - but it is, a dis. of the secern. & absorbents perhaps exclusively. Kalms says it is externally & internally Indolent Ulcers - especially those occurring in strumous habits & probably originally connected with syphilis - the ulcers deep or can, hemispherical - dry or secreting an ichorous matter. In cases where nit. silver, sulph. Copper &c. had done no good I have applied veratrum which produced a secretion of "laudable pus" - & the ulcer put out granulations & healed.

Of late I have used blood-root for this purpose. There is not much difference I apply the powder & over that an

adhesive plaster. Any ~~wound~~ indolent ulcer may be benefitted in this way.

Sick Headache - Given in sufficient proportion it will prevent & carry off the paroxysm but if given too late it will accelerate the attack of the paroxysm - given very much as in dyspepsia

Comatose affections the result of slight concussions. Early in my practice I used it in these - so freely as to produce vomiting. The coma came on a week after the accident in these cases. Almost any thing that makes a strong impression will cure as an active cathartic. The veratrum is as effectual as any other article.

Apoplexy - Certain forms occurring in young persons - the face not as crimson as in the sanguineous, but pale & livid - (not exactly the serous apoplexy of Cullen) - pulse weak - extremities cold. Here I give stimulants and apply warmth to the extremities till they ~~extremities~~ become warm.

I then give the wine of v. v. in repeated doses at short intervals so that it may produce vomiting - If four doses do not do it I then give Ipecac - Then I use stimulents.

This form of apoplexy is most common with me. No one who regards symptoms it thinks of v. s. I have seen two patients die under the act of v. s. These cases will recover only under the use of stimulents & emetics & these are infallible unless the constit. is broken down. The deobstruent emetics are most proper & far preferable. It is contrary to the books to give emetics in head affections. The brain is not so much affected by deobstruents as the other viscera. It is affected however to some extent. Cerebral Paralysis or paral. not connected with organic derangement. I have seen great effects from it in Paraplegia. Cutaneous eruptions - Bateman & Good rec. the acid deobst. especially v. album but v. viride is far preferable.

Perosis inveterata - I have used it in the early stages

Impetigo leuimosa - salt rheum - If in an irritable state, emollients sh^d be first applied & this state overcome or your applications will ^{good} do no^t.
Porrijo galeata - for this however I prefer the old use of mercury

Ecpyresis Scabies (Ich) I have used v. v. internally & externally in all the above but not in itch.

But I lay little stress on internal remedies in *porrijo galeata* - In *impetigo leuimosa* *Perosis inveterata* the internal use sh^d be conjoined with the use of the decoct. or ointm. externally. In *Impetigo leuimosa* I place more reliance on the external appli. but think the internal administration ^{of it} useful. It will not succeed perhaps in a majority of cases. The mercuries are perhaps better.

I do not use it internally in *porrijo galeata* but the strong decoct. or ointment.

There are better remedies but I have succeeded with this when other remedies had failed.

Lign. & Cabies

I use a strong decoction & to make it keep
 add $\frac{1}{4}$ of the sat. l. d. - Zr iii will cure -
 Apply it by a sponge fixed to the cork of the
 vial - It sh^d be applied to the affected
 part for a week. If not it speedy in
 its cure as some other applications it is far
 more agreeable than Sulphur & I think
 very favorably of it. It is injured by sin-
 nering in Cerate - the heat of the boiling water
 is as much as it will bear. I suspect the
 ointment m^d be a better mode - Zii of the
 impalpable powder of the root in Zj sin. cer.
 I prefer an ointment of mercury to any
 thing else, but it is too liable to be abused
 for come on use

Burns & Scalds - If neglected are apt to
 become reticulated ulcers, livid & threatening
 gangrene. For these the ointm. or cloth
 wet with the strong decoct. is an excellent ap-
 plication

If applied early, before the skin is
 removed, it has the power of preventing

the vesication, but it is not the best article for that purpose

The therapeutic application of verat. viride is almost precisely like that of sanguinaria

Kalm says the Indians soaked their corn in a strong decoct. of verat. vir. to protect it from the birds, which if they ate of it became giddy & fell down & though ^{it does} ~~not~~ ^{kill} ~~them~~, the others were thus deterred

Andrena *maurandiae* *maurandiae*
solitaria & *b. salicicola* - a. the
 minute like the latter

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Andeira inermis

Allied to *Colchicum* & may be used for the same purposes. A large dose at once produces nausea & vomiting.

Short of nausea & repeated with diuretic regimen it is Diuretic. In moderate doses at short intervals it is narcotic.

The test of an overdose is nausea & vomiting. That of too frequent repetition is narcosis. That of too long continuance is catharsis.

Properties - Acrid-narcotic, Emetic, Hyd. Cathartic, & Deobstruent - being & diuretic, resolvent probably cholagogue & expectorant.

The proper remedies for an overdose are opium to check the evacuation, & stimulents to support the powers of life. - There is no proof on record that lime juice will counteract the effects of the acrid narcotics.

This article is most used in the N. S. & in the Spanish Prov. as an anthelmintic. The powder of the bark is given as a nauseating emetic, narcotic & cathartic - beginning with small doses & increasing till nausea is produced & then continuing short of nausea.

The medium dose for a strong healthy adult is 3ss. This is large if it is to be repeated. It is better to begin with smaller doses & let them remain some time in the al. can. to ~~act~~ act on the worms.

Dose for a
 pat. 14 or 15 yrs = \mathfrak{ss} - of 10 yrs - 15 yrs
 2-3 yrs = 10 grs - 1 yr. = 5 grs - Vary
 acc. to circumstances

Pharmaceutical Preparations
 1st Decoct. R. \mathfrak{zj} recently dried bark
 to lbj water - boil till colour of Madeira
 wine - strain & use immediately -
 Dose for an adult, about \mathfrak{zj}

2nd Extract R_x li. rec. dried bark
coarsely powdered. to wat. lbviii - boil
till half is evaporated - strain & evap-
orate to a proper consistence in a salt
water bath, stirring frequently that the
resin may not rise to the top - Dose
for an adult 3 grs 14 or 15 yrs = 2 grs

10 yrs = 1½ grs 2-3 yrs = 1 gr 1 yr = ½ gr
For ordinary purposes, this is the best prepa-
ration

3^d Syrup R_x Take of the decoction
as above made any quantity, & dis-
solve in it white sugar twice its weight of
white sugar. If there be sugar
enough it will not ferment. Dose
for a strong adult ʒij & so for other
ages

Diseases - Helminthia, as *ascaris*
lumbricoides - Use the decoction
It is a powerful anthelmintic

Sanguinaria Canadensis (Linn.)

Called & more appropriately by Valisary, & usually
 Proctor, to Linn., it was called *S. minor*, &
major. - Called by Plukenet, *papaver cornu*
albe & *chelonium luteu*. Known by (Linn.)

Blood root or root (the sanguine root) the
 name also of *hieracium venosum*. - Puccoon
 (Indian name) also Indian paint, & den-
 turerie. Nat. order Papaveraceae

Polygonum aviculare is called *sanguinaria*
 in some of the Continental medical works

The Root is the part used. It is bitter &
 extremely acid. It is said to lose 1/3 of its
 weight in drying. I have not found the loss
 of weight so great. Much depends on the season
 in which it is gathered, which should be late
 in autumn. Water added to the linct.
 causes a milky appearance.

Prof. princ. *Sanguinaria* discovered by
 A. Hayes of Windsor Vt. Macerate the root
 in 3 times its weight of cold water acidu-
 late with about 1/80 its weight of strong acid

phuric acid After remaining 3 or 4 days
 in a cool room, decant & filter - repeat
 the process with additional diluted acid to
 the same parcel of root & put the filtered
 fluids together. Add pure aqua amm. till
 the water is slightly alkaline & the sanguin
 orine is precipitated. Wash the precip.
 with water slightly alkaline with amm. as
 long as the it is coloured & afterwards with
 pure rain water to remove the amm.
 Re-dissolve with sulph. ac. - decompose
 it with sulph. & wash & filter as before &
 you remove impurities. Macerate in
 alcohol at the common temperature, shaking
 frequently to take up the sanguin orine - fil-
 ter & dissolve the remainder in more alcohol
 & as long as any is taken up - put the filtered
 fluids together in a retort over a con-
 furnace fire - distil off $\frac{3}{4}$ of the fluid till
 the sanguin. begins to precip. then dash in
 its bulk of cold water & the whole will be
 precipitated. This precip. washed & dried.

It will be pretty pure sanguinarine. Forst.
Noyes' original proc. with Sill. chem. This
acid is a little stronger, but my process is
essentially the same. This is the best way to
obtain most of the veg. salifiable bases
if they are insoluble in water. Sulph. ac.
supersees all the veg. acids. Sulph. quin.
may thus be procured.

Sanguinarine thus obtained is at first
white but becomes brown or buff colored
by keeping, from absorption of carb. acid
as is said but if kept in sealed vials it
will undergo the same change. It has
an acid taste, turns turmeric brown & veg.
blues green - hence an alkali - It gives
a precip. with tinct. galls which is a tetrato
or gallate or both of sanguinarine.

Insoluble or sparingly soluble in water
Soluble in sulph. ether, vinegar & alcohol
It forms coloured salts, red, crimson or
scarlet. Their color is a diagnostic - no
other for resembling - ex. the salts of

Strychnine & Brucine. The hydrochlorate, sulphate, nitrate, phosph. acetate & tartrate are all used vide Silliman. The acetate is most soluble - The tartrate & hydrochl. are very soluble.

The acetate is most acid but the tartrate is most active. Those that have the strongest possible qualities are most active - those that are most soluble are most displaying their activity.

Silicate of Potassa & Finck. iodine may perhaps be incompatible with it.

It is probable that the sulphate formed by macerating the root, filtering & drying wd. answer all ordinary purposes in medicine. I have tried it & it was deliquescent - probably from excess of acid.

The colouring matter of the plant is the active principle. It a native salt with an unascertained acid - one however which has great affinity with the malic & will probably prove to be so this being the ac.

most commonly found in union with the
veg. alkalies

Potassa, Soda magn. Calcia arson. Lithia
decompose the veg. salts, precipitate their bases
and render most of them bases weaker. Some
they are, weaker, others they affect. & still
they weaken sanguine. No acids, weak
except the gallate. Hence avoid giving veg.
astring. with prep. of Sanguin. The gallate
(exc. the Li gall. of veratrine) are generally
comparatively inert

Tincture of Sanguinaria, in appro-
priate cases excites the secretions of the
chylificative viscera, liver &c. Changes the
condit. of the secret. & absorb. system, re-
solves atonic acute & sub ac. infl. of the
thorac. & abdom. viscera & arthrit. infl.
of musc. & joint - increases the appetite
& digest. power - indirectly increases force
& frequency of pulse - excites mucopru-
lent secretions from bronch. mem. & the
catarr. secretion & has even occasioned hem.

from the uterus

In larger doses, it nauseates; ~~increases~~ irritates irrit. heat & dryness of skin - sometimes occasioning vomiting, burning at the stomach, vertigo, impaired vision, reduction of force & frequency of pulse, palpitation, irreg. action of heart & arteries, great prostration of strength, convulsions & stiffness of the limbs. Pushed farther it vomits & produces great anxiety & nervousness.

It leaves the stomach & intest. in a good condition not disturbed & irritable as after Colchicum & squills.

Externally applied to eruptions, it irritates, promotes absorption & changes condition for the better.

~~It is~~ The decoction is a discutient in inflam. affections.

The powder is an escharic.

The lactate of sanguinarine in moderate doses at short intervals, allays irritative secret. of bronch. frequency of pulse

proven 6th disordered

It is neither stimulant, tonic, diaphoretic, diuretic, sialagogue, nor cathartic

Its cholog. oper. has been denied - but it is perfectly evident & is uniform - always taking place when the violence of the disease does not prevent it

The ^{strong} ~~most~~ effects are produced in persons of great susceptibility ^(not idiosyncrasy) by $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. As a mere emetic it is inconvenient, uncertain & ineffectual. It sh^d be given only for the shock ^{as a diobstent for the liver & lungs} in certain diseases. It will not abate antonic action, but in proper dis. is more effectual than any other emetic

As an escharotic it improves irritated ulcers & It is a powerful stimulant.

Its continued use in full doses obviates costiveness by increased flow of bile - hence it is indirectly evacuant. Small doses do not cause a secretion of bile

As a diobstent its resolvent powers are ^{the} most important. For many years

Deobilit.
 relied on in acute rheumatism

Its aoid narcotic effects are next in importance

Pharmaceutical preparation

- 1 powder of root 2^d pill with enef. root
 dose 5 gr. to a pill, repeated
- 3^d Infusion of bruised root 3j to lbj. - dose
 3 fs to a gill as an emetic

4th Decoction - same prop. - infus. is better
 boiling, seems to injure such articles

Dr. Sully's recipe ^{of p. 100} for dyspepsia
 modified by Dr. Todd R. Coarsely po-
 dered root of Sanguin. 3jii - Ext. Leont. Tar
 axcc. 3vjii (~~thick~~ enough to fill) - Dried leaves
 of Eupat. perfot. 3jv - Ginger in powder. 3ii
 - Cloves powd. 3fs. - Ag. pura lbvj. -

Boil all but the cloves to 3 pints then add
 the cloves & 1 pt of molasses & simmer
 20 minutes.

This prep. is tonic
 deobstruent & ecoprotic - to preserve it
 add 1/2 pt of spirit & keep in a close bottle

Is a very useful in many cases. Vid p.
 Diseases, Dyspepsia

Compound Syrup of Vanuraria

℞ Rad. sanguin. Carex p. d. ad
 Rad. recent. cortus. Trallice racem. (Spikenard)
 Pan. quinquif. (guseg) Carex p. d. ad 2 j
 Semin. cortus. Anisi 3j. Misce
 Add Alcoh. dilut. ℥ss
 Aquae fervent. ℥ij.

Digest 6 hours in a closely covered vessel, strain
 through flannel & add sugar to form a
 syrup. Very successful in ^{to ad. p.} Consumpt. & Cough
 (Cough)

These forms may be varied to suit cases

The following formula is much used as an em-
 menagogue & is highly useful in dyspeptic cases
 as a tonic & laxative

℞ Calv. rad. sang. 3j
 Sulph. Zinc & ext. aloes aa 3j

Muc. acac. ver. q. s. ft. mas. i 120 pit. div.
 Dose 1 2, or more pills 3 or 4 times a day - falling
 short of nausea & purging. It may act as an ex-
 cathartic. Dr. Keen & Stokes have used the
 former thinks very favorably of them (1830)

The soft resin of Pinus australis or Strobus

would perhaps be a better constituent than guaiacum, as it dissolves more slowly & in this way perhaps more dangerous & be borne it out producing nausea. Bals. capsic. might also be used. Proto-sulph. of Iron is better than sulph. Lime. Vid. dis. (paracelsus) page

Official Preparation,

in ct. Sang. R. rad. sang. cont. 3ij

diluted alcohol, proof. apt. Qij.

root is good this will saturate. Digest 10 days in a warm place & filter. Dose

as a resolvent, cholag. emmen. or expect. is 30 m, increased rapidly to 3j or 3ij

Wine of Sanguin.

R. bruised root

3ij - off. alc. 3ij - white wine 3xix. Dig. 10 days & filter. Dose, same as the other.

Properties the same. The alc. is added to make it keep - but it will sometimes sour in hot weather notwithstanding

Vinegar of Sang. R. bruised root 3ij

off. alc. 3ij - purified vinegar 3xix. Macerate for a while in the vinegar. express

the fluid & add the alc. to make it keep
 This is decidedly more active than the tinct.
 as we have an acetate of sanguinaria.
 Purify the vinegar by filtering through an-
 imal charcoal. This vineg. of sang. is
 a valuable preparation when the stom. is weak
 & irritable. To some it is more nauseous. To others
 less so. Those who object to tinctures prefer the
 vinegar. Dose, same as of the tincture

Tinct. of Sanguin: & Acorus, Calamus
 R. bruised root sang. 3j. Ac. Calam. 3j

Diluted Alcol. lbj - mac. express & strain

The Calamus disguises the taste of the sang-
 uinaria, - but it is perceived in it.

This prep. is an effic. emmen. - especially
 useful when the stom. is weak & irrit. & is
 less likely to do injury than the other prepa-
 rations. The Calamus is supposed to enhance
 the emmenag. effect. A valuable preparation
 when an aromatic unct. with an acid-mor-
 tific is wanted.

Vide sage

Diseases - Param. obstruct.

For an acridmarctic deobstruent & co-
pative & laxative preparation

R. Bala root sang. \mathfrak{z} ; Aloe $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ - Dil. w. l. y.
- An excellent emmen. when the bowels are

loose. If the aloe act too much add the
tinct. sang. & calamus. B. then without
the aloe if the bowels are not rapid vid. p.

Dissolve of vinegar of Sanguin.

R. Viney sang. $\mathfrak{li}\mathfrak{j}$ - White sugar $\mathfrak{li}\mathfrak{j}$. Dis-
solve by a gentle heat. Similar to the prep
of Squills. Preferable to any other in re-
m. of sanguin. & an acid blood.

It is indicated. It is
one of the most elegant in women's syrups.

Taken well by children. E. d. be
in practitioners.

Expressed as in water juice of Root
This is more active than the tincture.

than the tartrate. Can be given in
pill - Deobstruent dose 2 to 3 grs. Will
undoubtedly supersede the other preparations.

Boil the root & root express & inspissate

in the same way as the other, & it will
 of ext. The ext. by decoct. is made by the
 Whakers at N. Leb. Prof. S. has taken 2 & 3 pills
 of 4 grs. each at a dose no more effect than
 from bread pills.

Ointment

R Root pulv^d & sifted 3jj Simple Cer. 3vj
 tamely put together & add 90m oil Ser on
 The ext. might be used & less w^d be required
 It is good in scaly & pustular eruptions, in
 peligo laminae vid. p. 2

The Tartrate is the only salt Pr.
 has used. The others have nearly the same power
 The tart. in small doses is as liable to produce
 vomiting, as the root, but with less nausea. It
 does not oppress a weak stomach. In large
 doses it is less likely to operate as an emetic &
 more as a narcotic: it will probably pre-
 vent its own oper. Thwart nothing as a
 emetic. Med. decoct. dose is 6 3 grs. or in
 2 hours. More than 3 is a rarely tolerated

using the carbonate you get rid of the acid disagreeable taste. Not worth it to use the liquid preparation. The advantages of this form are as great as those of quinine over bark.

As an external applic. for the condit. of ulcers, the powdered root is the best. It is not. They are rendered less irritable & healthy pus is promoted.

Prof. S. has succeeded better with the liquid than the solid prep. of Sanguinaria. Greater effect is produced. Minute division is of great consequence in all remedies. He has by calculation that in acute rheum, Sanguinaria in a solid form will fail in $\frac{2}{3}$ of the cases, while the liquid form, will fail in only $\frac{1}{4}$. So too of Sassafras. As an emetic the powder is too soon thrown off & does not act on the stomach. The infusion & decoct. are to be given in the doses as the white wine & ver. jar q. v.

In some cases 20 or 30 m may necessitate 5ʒi or 3ʒi sit well. In such cases, any thing that makes a strong impression will sit well.

Dose of the comp^d in cases same as of simple
 Dose of Cor^d decoctⁿ 1/2 gill gradually
 increased to 1 gill 3 times a day. — Dose of
 Cor^d Syrup 1 or 2 table s^p. increased to 3
 or 4 4 times a day. The emetic dose of
 the powder is 10 grs to 3j of the dec. or u.
 3j to 3iv every 10 min.

Opium is often a valuable adjunct. It
 will prevent nausea when the deobstruent & ac-
 cid narcotic effect is wanted, while the sangui-
 naria promotes the resorptive effect of the opium.
 They produce a modified action on each other
 & not the combined effect of the two. The extract
 is as much improved by opium as the other prep-
 arations. Internally, in severe acute dis-
 eases of adults give 1 part opium & 3 of wine
 or tinct. sanguin.

The unpleasant effects are nausea
 vertigo coldness &c. as mentioned above.
 For these give stimulents, but opium is the
 most useful.

The emetic powers of sanguin.

by age, the decocts. are more pers. & the strength of the root depends on the soil & season in which it is collected & in the manner that which grows in low ground loses its power most by drying.

Blood root was first used in Conn. by J. H. Walley Middlefield (par. of Midd^{town}) who employed it ^{as early as 1755} as an emetic in croup. Dr. Potter of Wallingford disseminated the information in regard to its power, and at that time he had the greatest run of Country practice in this State.

Therapeutic Application,

Dyspepsia with torpor, retiated or deficient secretions & not much exhaustion. The following is equal to the formula already given on p. 6. It is more convenient. R. Take an infusion of some bitter tonic agreeably aromatised dissolve in it gr. 2. of ext^h of dandelion & at the same time that he takes a dose of it, let him take the requisite dose of buck. Sangum. Marshm. some cases in children.

Lam. dice - moderate cases may be cured
by it, as an emetic & in others continue to use
- good in all forms, as an anesthetic. In a severe
case begin with a single full dose of calomel
& retain it 12 or 15 hours, then give a full dose
of Tinct. of nuxvom. of the tinct. of opium. Continue
as well as conium. I prefer Cor. sub. in
his disease. Take the follow. R. Cor. sub. gr.
ext. Conium 40. 60 grs. Tinct. Sarg. ℥j
water ℥jiii First dissolve the sub in the water.
Dose ℥jss once in 6 hours. Vary this for
a 1000 to 10000 cases.

Paralytica Coaction - conjoin conium
Simple idiopathic Cough - before or after op-
er. has begun - combine with anesthetic
Dyspneal Cough - I have cured it perfectly
Etmayre's prep. Sometimes the testate has
succeeded when the other preps. have failed
the test. not being able to take enough of other
Res. Convulsiva. Etmayre is an emetic or as
an acid narc. - deobst. As an emetic it is
far better than Antine. or Squis.

Dyspnœa, ~~macrobry~~ *Lobelia infl.* with *Conium*.
 Better I have arrested a par. with *Sang.*
 sp. a table s. l. may be needed

Asthma humida - a rare disease. I think
Sang. w^d a good w^d give soon since the asthma
 is tonic going of *Quina* - used sometimes
 as an emetic - in the more modern erythema.
 infl. of fauces, as a cathartic.

Croup - of high value, chiefly as a cathartic.
 - may be used as an emetic. It may be made
 to cure without vomiting. The fever of croup
 is synochus. Tart. emet. is a bad article in
 this disease; sure to create a fever. Tur-
 peth. min. is the best emetic.

When first called. I give 1-2 table s. l. of
 tinct. sanguin. If this does not vomit in
 the course of 10 or 15 minutes I give a
 dose of Turpeth min. Push the vomiting
 till the coagulable by m. is evacuated
 then follow up with cathart. - Give calomel
 freely - better that it sh^d not purge - but
 if necessary give opium to prevent it.

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I have given a dose of Cal. in 24 hours to a child 4 yrs old in this way. I know of no other besides Calom. so in violent cases. in cough. But I do not trust to it alone.

Epidermic Caterpillars (L. fluens)

Neuritis, a diff^t from, particularly sp. with
at full dose of Cal. with opium
then follow freely with sang. in doses of
3 teasp. sh^d not suffer it to vomit more
than once or twice - as much as this will do
no harm. Not good in very low case.

Pneumonia subleata

Phthis membranosa - in early stages

Phthisis dyspeptica - if not too much exhausted

Chloris tuberculosa, good in early stages -

good with opium in advanced stages - the

greater the exposure the less chance of benefit

Ophthalmitis of the Conjunctiva. I have

known a severe case of this, cured in 36 hours,

by ~~the~~ a large dose at first, & following it

With it freely. Others have sent me similar

fact - Mr's chronic case, . Though once

I sh^d not have believed it, I now think opt
 talia may be better cured by acetone
 than any other course of remedy
 Acute & sub acute Rheumatism. A case
 has now expressed sanguine & it p. c. I gave
 it & I now do acetone for 20 or 25 years. y. r.
 Chronic Rheum. without much swelling of pain
 I have not succeeded since with
 Gout. - severe fits of it have been arrested by
 Sasp. give freely with opium

Dysentery - give opium freely for it
 - Pain & follow with blood root - Cures like
 Cal. is, an obst. - Do not rely on it in
 low cases

Hysteritis membranacea. Dr Woodward
 of vt has cured several cases with sanguine
 gave opium freely in the paroxysm, of pain
 & also conjoined it with the Sanguine.

Impetigo Scabiosa. Dr Hatcher of
 Mass. has cured many cases partic. that
 with scales & crusts.

Bites & stings - not much to be relied

in bed cases. From the earliest practice
nothing has been found better than diffu-
sible stimuli. This is well understood in
India & S. Am. - enough at ^{to} give
Scurvy

Blennorrhoea leucoder, simplex & chronica
(Parasemia obstructionis - idiopathic -

In this it is very valuable with suitable
auxiliaries - vide the preced. formulae p.
Indolent & irritable ulcers - Apply
the powder and over that an adhesive
plaster - Any indolent or irritable
ulcer may be benefited thus.

The first of these is the
 fact that the number of
 cases of the disease is
 increasing. This is due to
 the fact that the disease is
 becoming more common in
 the population. The second
 fact is that the disease is
 becoming more severe. This
 is due to the fact that the
 disease is becoming more
 common in the population.
 The third fact is that the
 disease is becoming more
 common in the population.
 The fourth fact is that the
 disease is becoming more
 common in the population.
 The fifth fact is that the
 disease is becoming more
 common in the population.
 The sixth fact is that the
 disease is becoming more
 common in the population.
 The seventh fact is that the
 disease is becoming more
 common in the population.
 The eighth fact is that the
 disease is becoming more
 common in the population.
 The ninth fact is that the
 disease is becoming more
 common in the population.
 The tenth fact is that the
 disease is becoming more
 common in the population.

The first of these is the
 fact that the population of
 the country has increased
 very rapidly in the last
 few years. This is due to
 the fact that the country
 is very fertile and the
 people are very industrious.
 The second fact is that
 the country is very rich in
 minerals. This is due to
 the fact that the country
 is very large and the
 people are very industrious.
 The third fact is that
 the country is very rich in
 minerals. This is due to
 the fact that the country
 is very large and the
 people are very industrious.

Stylinia sylvatica Gaertn. & Sim.

Queen's Delight Garwood Fox root

Cock sp. nut Nat. Ord. Euphorbiac. Juss.

Root perenn. Lvs ann. Sub. pine barrens &

sandy soils

There are 2 spec. known

S. ligustrina, a shrub. Car. & Geo. *S. sebifera*

native of China but naturalized on the sea shore
of the Southern States, the seeds of which are in-
crusted with wax, resembling that of *Albizia*
confusa except in colour, & used in China
for making Candles - & *S. Sylb.*

The Root is the only part used
in medicine. It is impaired by drying
& age, but not always in an equal degree.
It has kept for 2 years & sometimes is impaired
in 3 or 4 months.

In doses short of the nauseating
point it produces more or less purging
& vomiting & is hydragogue.

In sufficient quantities it will
produce vomiting. In small doses it
is emproptic & laxative acc. to the dose

It increases the biliary secretion when the liver is in a torpid state, relieves dyspeptic & cachectic ~~disorders~~ & causes cutaneous eruptions. It is resolvent in atony ac. & subac. rheum.

Primary Operations

Deobstruent - Acid narcotic in a slight degree Cathartic & Emetic

If given freely so as to purge it is generally or always hydragogue & I believe chologogue. Unless excessive emesis or catharsis is produced it leaves the stomach & bowels in an improved state.

It is diagogogue from local action on the mouth.

I do not know whether it is emmenagogue or diaphoretic.

Diseases -

Dyspepsia - in cases not attended with atony or exhaustion of vit. energy of stom. but with torpor of liver & al. canal

quite celebrated at the South & called Queen's
delight

Rheumatism ^{acute} Sub. ac. & chronic. With prop-
er management & auxiliaries, it will surely
relieve acute rheumatism, but the liquid
preparation, sh^d be used as they act more
speedily

Stomach - used at the South

Very syph. & syphiloid, especially adapted
to the 2^d stage when merc. ceases to be useful

It is chiefly used there for this & dyspepsia

It is useful in Dyspepsia from its
aromatic & crinoid & from its deobst. &
laxative & excoptic powers - Case of
a clergyman - chewed a piece of the
root as large as a 1/2 cent 3 times a day
- produced a little nausea at first - &
cured by persevering - Might begin with
smaller doses & increase daily

This article is probably contraindica-
ted in phlog. diarr.

Forms of Preparation - Tincture much

used at the South - R₄ not 3iv - opium
 3i - dil. alc. ʒj - digest 10 days & filter
 Dose ʒss 3 times a day. Observe that each
 dose contains 12½ grs of opium

I have used the decoction or infusion. It is
 probable that water is a proper menstruum
 The mixture keeps better - 4 or 5 years

Stylingia sylvatica has
 not been properly investigated

Polygala Senega

Hiatus The root, the only part used in medicine - It is thick, irregular & contorted, varying in size from a goose quill to a man's finger. The cortical part only has power. When dry it is destitute of smell, has but little taste at first, but soon begins to exhibit its acrimony, particularly in the back part of the mouth & the fauces.

It is not injured by boiling & shall be long boiled to obtain its greatest power.

A principle, supposed to be its active one has been obtained by a person named Gelen & called *Polygagina* - the accuracy of this analysis I do not know.

There is much contrariety of opinion as to its med. powers.

J. Berton calls it Emetic stimulant, Diaph. Cath. Duroch. Dialag. &c.

Big. says it is purg. expect. emetic & Cath. & stimulant.

W. P. C. Berton & Ed. & Vav. say

decidedly that it is stimulant. But this stimulation is nothing but irritation.

Notwithstanding all the testimony I have never been able to obtain any direct diaph. operation from this article. You may produce diaphoresis by drinking large quantities with heat &c. applied - or you may with alcohol under the same circumstances. If you depend on it as a diaphoretic you will be disappointed.

I have never seen any salivation from it except by topical application like any other irritant.

It is expectorant under certain circumstances of the system, but is ill adapted to phlogistic & low atonic diathesis.

It is an efficient emmenagogue in certain states of the system - but only in cases of idiopathic amenorrhoea.

It is unquestionably an efficient diuretic - most so if given in such doses as to purge in 2 or 3 days - the diuretic effect does not take place during the operation of

purging, but just preceding it. It is only in such doses that it is an efficient diuretic.

It is purgative if given in doses short of emesis - It is a hydragogue. The substance is more likely to purge than the infusion says Dr. Grey.

It is emetic. But it can never be used as a mere emetic or cathartic. It may be pushed to cath. or vom. for the sake of some other operation.

It is extremely liable to produce abortion when used freely by gravid women.

Primary Operations

1st mainly Deobstruent 2^d Hydr. Cathart. 3^d Emetic

Secondarily it is 1st Resolvent 2^d Cholag. 3^d Expectorant 4th Emmenag. 5th Diuretic

If hydragogue it is only so occasionally. I do not know that it is antiparasitic. It is not diaphoretic.

It is not stimulant & yet it is contraindicated in Phlog. Diarrh. - 1st be-

- Cause it does no good - 2^o It irritates & irritation is as bad in phlog. diseases as stimulation for aught I know. If this effect is prominent On the other hand it is contraindicated in low atonic diseases, ~~but~~ because it will if long used produce a bad tone of the stom. & intest. Canal

Of late years I have used it only in Dropsy.

Pharmac. Preps.

1. Powder or Pile - 20 grs will purge
2. An Infusion is mentioned but this extracts its power, very imperfectly
3. Decoction - 3i dried root to 1 pt. water boiled away to $\frac{1}{2}$ pt - This is the rule of Dr Archer who introduced the article into the medicine use & I think it is the best. A little Madeira wine will remove its unpleasant taste & irritation
4. Wine 34 coarse powdered root to 1 lb of wine - dose 2-3 table sp. In some cases probably better than the decoction

5. Tincture - I do not know a female Rheum. is the only case I know of as to tinct. w^d. be preferable

6. Syrup - Ziv root - wat. 1 pt. - sug. 1 lb.

The Comp^d Syrup is used but it has done great injury. It is in the M. S. Pl. of 1820. I have known many dyspeptic cases produced by it. It is called Comp^d syr. of Squills. It used to be kept in families in Conn. but is now exploded except in N. Haven. It was used in simple cough. I can conceive of no worse prescription for a cough than this.

Extract - I think this w^d. be one of the best forms. It sh^d. be made in the mode commonly practised when heat does not injure. To every lb of root add 8 lbs of water. This is ^{to be} boiled to $\frac{1}{2}$ & strained through a coarse cloth. It is then to be reduced to a proper consistence for pilling in a water bath, to prevent its burning.

Diseases -

Asthma - so called i.e. dyspn. ac.

Ophthalmia. Conjunctiva - It is used in Eur. in pill for acute cases of ophth. - full a bad form

Epidemic Catarrh or Influenza - treated successfully by anching the pat. with it. It may be better treated by Cal. op. Camph. &c.

Sub-acute Pneumonitis - is probably what Ed. & Var. mean by

Pariethritis typhodes - not good in atonic - when the infl. is phlegmonoid & the fever typhus it may be successful

Bronchitis membranacea - croup

B. S. Barton says it is very important & reposes more confidence in it than in any other article - say he uses a strong decoction (vide Dr Archib's formula) sh^d use it till it vomits & throws off the coag. lymph. He sometimes uses Calomel with it & sometimes, Specac

Dr T says this is undoubtedly all true as regards the beneficial effects - Calomel sh^d be conjoined with it. But J. T. does

not use it now because it leaves the stom.
 & bowels in a bad condition - leaves a ten-
 dency to diarrhoea & destroys the appetite.
 The earlier the stage of croup the better will
 be the operation of *P. denega*, before the mem-
 brane is formed. When this is formed the
 case is an untimely one, not on account
 of the membrane, but because the ^{infl.} case is
 so far advanced as to reach the bronchial
 ramifications. Avoid bleeding by all
 means if you use *Polygala Senega* for it
 will prove sufficiently ^{reducing} evacuating without
 V.S. It is in the earlier stages it shd
 be used & given freely in large doses.
 Dr Archer gave a tea s.f. every half
 hour & repeated it till it operated as
 an emetic or cath. - Dr Tully says
 this is not a sufficient quantity.
Pneumonia typhoides v. *Stoika* *P. typh.*
v. sub-acuta & *P. typh. v. arthritica* are
 the three varieties in which *P. denega* is used
 It should be used in the advanced stages

The discrepancy of opinion in respect to the beneficial operation of this article arises from the theory that in fl. is an unit, & from want of discrimination in different forms of diseases. It answers only with the not very high antonic nor low atonic cases of Pneumonitides. Bleeding is not indicated when P. Senega is. It sh^d be given in the early stages & in irritative cases only. It is applicable to the 3 forms of pneumonitis just mentioned & will cure, but I have pretty much abandoned the use of it in these diseases, on the same account as in cramps Blood-root & actaea are better

Erythrit, membranifera - same objections
 Arthritis Rheumatismus - acute & subacute forms - that which is accompanied with redness, pain, swelling & febrile action - the more acute the better - sh^d be given so as to vomit & purge - but other articles are better
 A. Rheumatologia - that form not attended with febrile action redness or swelling not erosive - in this the tincture is best & if large doses are wanted, add the decoction

Syphilis - if not advanced as far as to affect the constitution I do not know whether it has been used

Rabies - Do not think much of it in this

Carus, Sethergen

Paramecia suppressionis - idiosyncratic - decoction, beginning about two weeks previous to the usual appearance of the menses. It is undoubtedly an emmenagogue but not a desirable one, - there are better articles.

Many cases of amenorrhoea in which this article has been used have undoubtedly been symptomatic, but in such cases it is bad practice to bring on the Catamenial secretion.

Hydrops Thoracis Abdom. & Cellularis

In dropsy we have no good probability for this article - though many articles are as good yet we require an interchange

It sh^d be given in decoct. & in conjunction with squill or copraia - in doses short of nausea & in such ~~small~~ quantities during the 24 hours that not violent purging will

take place during that time - better keep
 off the purging 2-3 days & then an efficient
 diuretic effect will take place - Some pa-
 tients require twice as large doses as others

Bite of the rattlesnake - It is undoubtedly
 sometimes efficient, - by arching the part
 with it you may cure slight cases - Dr
 Mc Bride says you may cure slight cases

Ornithogalum Squilla

O. maritimum - *Scilla maritimum* Linn. *S. vulgaris*
 Nat. ord. Coroneriaceae Linn. - *Asphodeli* Juss.
 Hab. - shores of Medit. Spain & Sicily

Scilla is Greek - *Squilla* is Latin

O. Senega & *Squilla* are more nearly allied to each other than to any other article

Squilla is one of the few medicines used by the Greeks & now retained

The bulb is the part employed & in its native country grows to the size of a man's head. It sh^d be collected in the Autumn, after the decay of the top.

It is dried in slices and diminishes about $\frac{1}{2}$ in the process. It sh^d be quickly dried & excluded from the light & air. It

In its recent state it is acrid & intensely bitter but destitute of smell. Said to be composed of scillatine - tannin, a small quantity - a little gum - saccharine matter - lignine &c.

Scillatine is supposed to be its active principle.

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It is white & friable But I am somewhat doubtful whether it contains such a principle

Operative effects

Called by Good & others, stimulant
It is irritant.

It is Deobstruent - expectorant
emetic, resolvent - do not know exactly what it
is cholagogue, but believe it is - know not
positively; that it is antispasmodic, but think it
probable that it is - do not know positively
that it is emmenagogue - think it probably is.

I think it not directly diaphoretic, though
I have turned my attention to that point.

It is a emetic but ineligible as such

It is said to be narcotic, I do not ~~fully~~ believe it possesses a particle of this power

It is well known to be expectorant
Good says it is ~~well known~~ does not prove
so till it begins to vomit - but this is denied
by some. It however produces its greatest
expectorant effect if pushed to its greatest

possible extent & without producing nausea - this
 is Good: meaning. Entonic action must be
 reduced & atonic raised

It is Emet. but uncertain

The recent root is Epi-partic - but there is no
 evidence that the dried root is so

Squill is agreed on all hands
 to be a powerful & in many cases a valuable
 medicine, but it is subject to the same ob-
 jections as Senega, - leaving the stom. & bow.
 in a bad condition. There are but few

Cases in which some other article is not better
 It sh^d be given conjoined with some other
 article & to get its best effects you sh^d
 give it in doses just short of nausea - push
 it till this is produced, then fall short &
 continue it.

If pushed sufficiently far
 to produce its drast. effect it is extream-
 ly liable to purge too much. As a gen-
 eral rule those drastments are best
 which do not purge or vomit.

Primary Operations

1. Purgat.
2. Emetic - rarely used as such
3. Hyd. Cath. - not often used as such
4. Erispastic - recent root

Secondarily it is

Resolvent, Expectoant Diuretic Emmenag.

Probably choleg. & emmenag. - Not disphoretic
not narcotic - not known to be antispasmodic

Pharmac. Preparations

1. Substance, in powder or pill - & var. for
the dose is 10 grs - This is too much - from 2 gr
to 2 grs is suffic. as a medium dose in powder
This should be an extraordinary prescrip-
tion - as if kept in pills it soon loses its power
2. Wine
3. Tincture 4 oz to pt. - better
made of diluted alcohol

4th Acetum sq. 4 oz. off. alc. ℥ii acet. ℥xiv

5th Syrup - Vineg. ℥ss ℥ii - 3 lbs clarified
honey or 3 1/2 lb of sugar

Therap. Applic.

Icterus vulgaris - not the most eligible - not
when there is irritability of stomach

Bex convulsiva - useful by its deobst. operation - other articles are better

Dyspn. ex ac. *Asthma p. curm.* & *A. humides* paroxysms are said to be arrested by it

Usually give a full dose of the syrup of squills - 2 to 1 tea s. f. (1 tea s. f. w^d be large)

Conjoined with a full dose of opium & repeat the squills once in 10 min. in smaller doses, till it relieves, vomits, or runs off by the bowels - but there are much better

articles - the lobelia infl. is far preferable

Pneumonitis - when the putrid diathesis is reduced it may be used - in a case atonic from the outset (*P. typhodes*, var. *notha*) it may be used at the outset - so too in *P. typhodes*, var. *sub-putrida*

Tubercular affections say E. & var. - probably meaning tuberc. phthisis - may possibly do in the early stages

Hydrops cellularis Thoracis & Abdominis

- These are the diseases in which squill is most valuable. It must be managed

as P. Senega - give as large quantities as possible without nausea - It sh^d be given conjoined with something else - may be combined with Senna - Calomel, digitalis, cantharide, &c. - the combination being varied acc. to circumstances & the habits of the patients the general rule is the same as for P. Senega - Calomel frequently enhances the operation of these articles.

Dirca Palustris Linn.

Moose wood - Scatterwood - Nat. ord. Thymellae

Belongs to the same group as ^{of deobispony?} *Daphne Mesenon*

The Bark & Seeds are used

The acrid principle is most effectually extracted by boiling in alcohol in a Florence flask (over a lamp) loosely stopped & not continued very long (or you will lose the alc.) & filtering. If this is evaporated it will give an extract equal in weight to $\frac{1}{24}$ of the bark in substance. This alcoholic extract is the best preparation of the bark in substance next.

The other preparations are medicinally inert - they however extract the bitter principle & are tonic

Of the recent bark 6 or 8 grs produce heat in the stomach & after some time vomiting. — 10 grs are powerfully emetic & sometimes cathartic.

The fresh ^{bark} root moistened in vinegar will vesiculate in 36 hours - &

proves a rubefacient in 24 hours

The fruit is an acid narcotic producing nausea, vertigo, stupor, dilated pupils & insusceptibility

This article is Emetic, Cathartic, Epispastic & the fruit at least is Narcotic - but it is not proper for either effect merely. It is more useful as a Deobstruent & when this effect is contraindicated, Diaca is of little use

It has been employed in numerous diseases

Dyspepsia - supposed to act by its tonic power - probably it acts by its tonic & acid-excitant power - better adapted to cases of torpor.

Coprostasis - with torpor

Diarrhoea - certain kinds

Parab. coact. of liver & spleen - a substitute for alaphee & Sassafrasilla - highly ^{key of} sp.

Simple & comp. Cough - considerable reputation - cases accompanied with relaxation of bronchial membrane & irritation of excessive

secretions of mucus. Dr. Wood & Hale speak highly of it.
 Spasmodic cough - appears & is sequel
 of Hooping cough

Dyspnoea Chronica - palliative - nothing
 will cure except galvanism

Asthma humida - good

Pneumonitis - connected with emphysematic in-
 flammation & Peripneumonia chronica. Es-
 pecially adapted to arthritic ^{phlogistica} inflammation
 Membranous Phthisis - Dr. Wood of Vt. has
 long used it. He takes 3ii of the recently
 dried bark - boiling water 6jss - let it stand
 at a scalding heat in a close vessel 1 or 2
 hours till it has dried away to 6j - this
 prep. will be but little acrid, is consid-
 erably bitter & somewhat mucilaginous
 - he gives 1pt in 24 hours, in very fre-
 quent moderate doses, that it may not
 distend the stomach & may keep up a
 continued action. He considers it a deobst.
 checking the profuse secretions changing & im-
 proving their quality & obviating levity
 Stomach - to be continued sometime - Palsy - Phthisis
 Senectus - Dropsy - as an auxiliary, acrid & not as
 a diuretic - Cutaneous eruptions particularly scaly

Leontice Thalictroides Linn.

Blue cobalt Puffball root - Black snake root
 & has been mistaken for Actaea racemosa
 Nat. ord. Berberidaceae Jussieu

The root is the only part supposed to be medicinal. If chewed, an acrimony is perceived which continues some time.

Operative effects In moderate quantities with diuretic regimen it proves Diuretic. It is Emetic - nauseating & vomiting actively if freely given. I have never seen catharsis or narcosis from it. I suspect it is narcotic. Its primary operation is probably Obstructive - being adapted to cases of Pneumonia, typhoid, with little exhaustion.

It is used in decoction $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ coarse powdered root to 4jss water - boil lbj & strain.

The Tincture is also used. $\mathfrak{R}\text{i}$ $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ rec. dried root off. alc. lbj - dose $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$.

rec. the powder of the root in tens. f. n. doses.

Diseases - Colica flux - Paritythm - atonia - I suppose - Croup & Stages - given like Senega - Celebrated in Rheumatism ^{in tinct.} what form is not mentioned - Aphtha - Trach. - decoction - Hysteria - strong infusion - Epilepsy - contin^d use in the intervals - Param. obstr. (I presume idiop.) - Celebrated - Leucorrhoea - highly rec.

Blenorrhoea vesicae - much celebrated

Tropay - rec. This article requires further investigation. Its powers are not yet settled

MS

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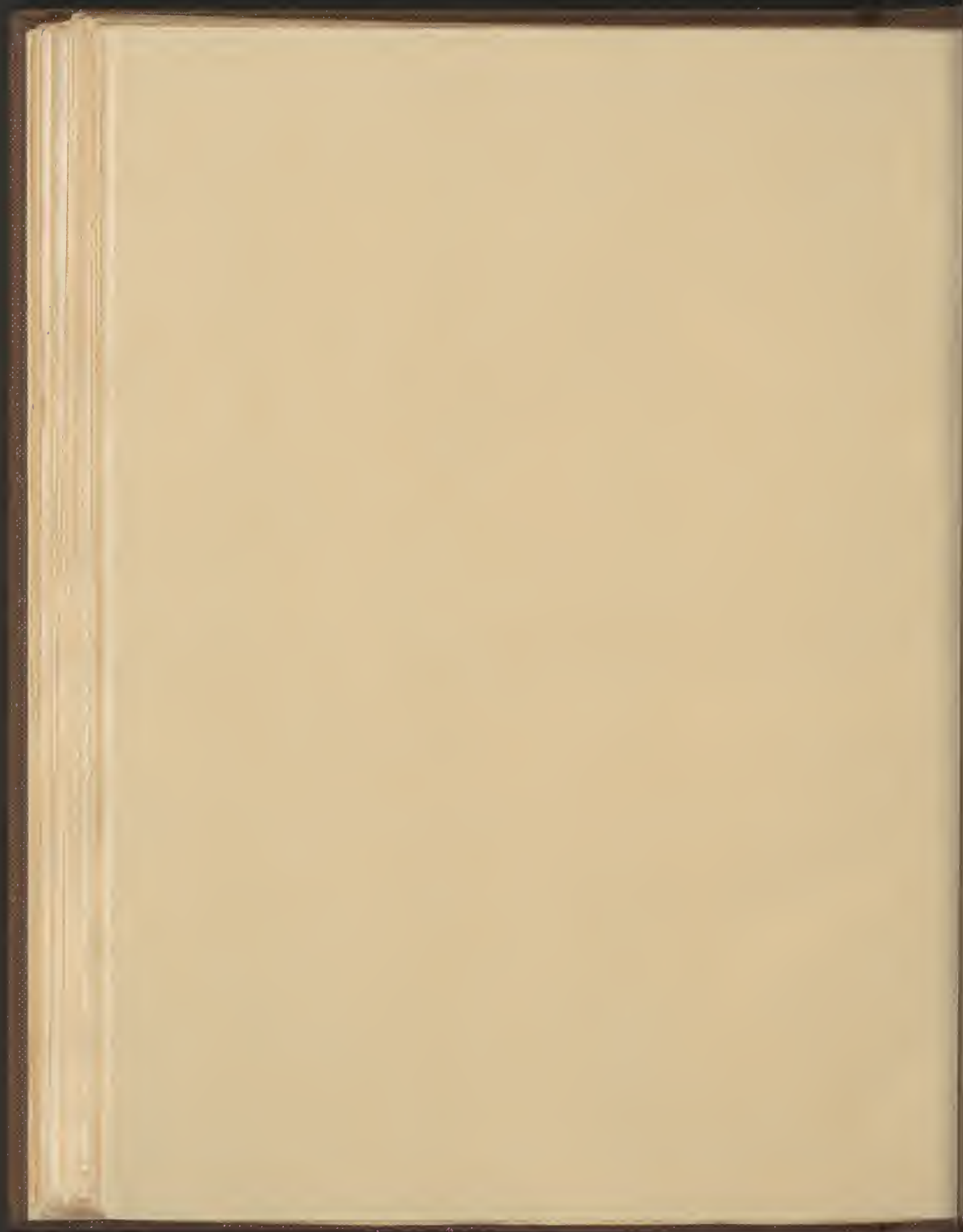
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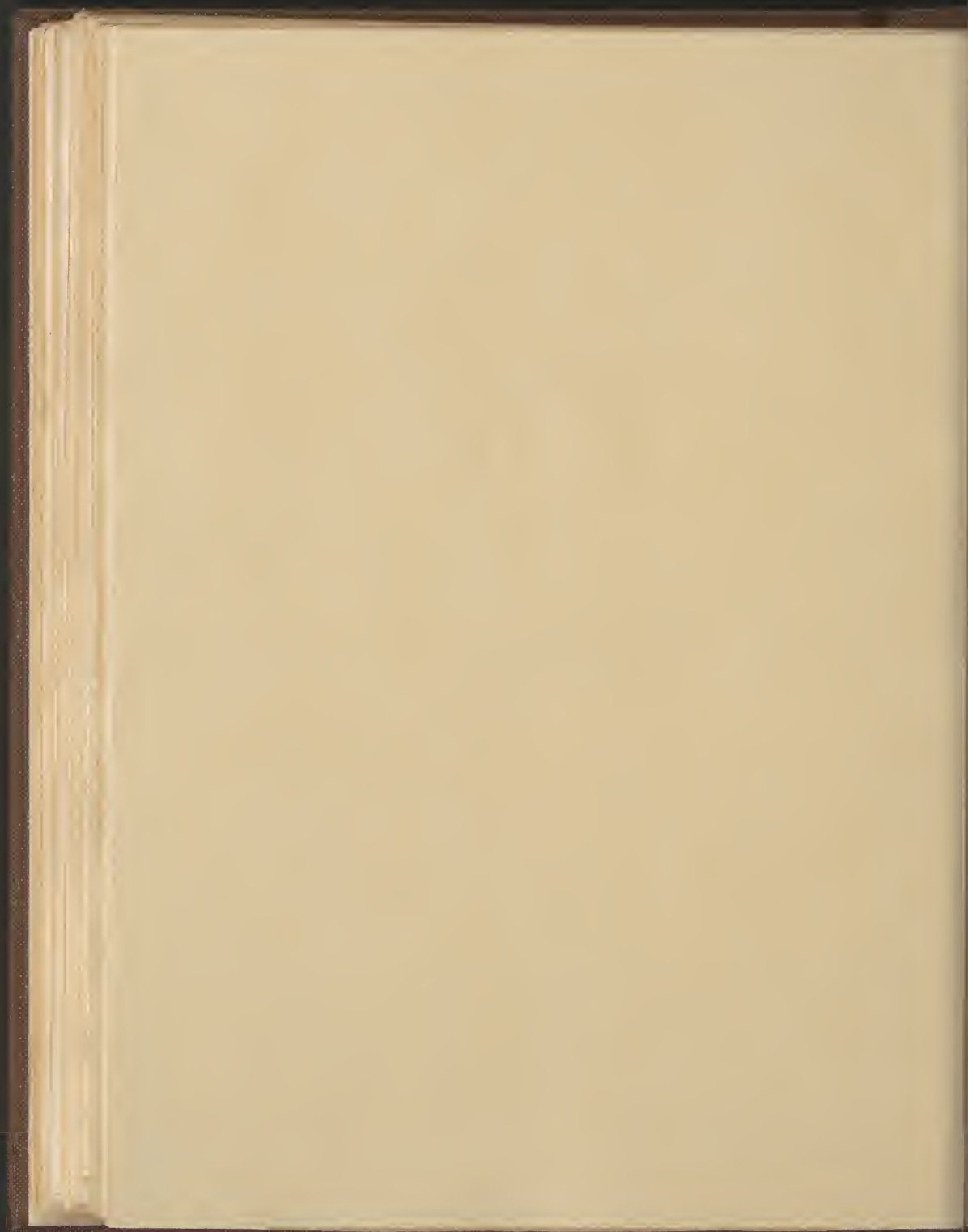
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Ives. Tully. Vol. 7.
National Library of Medicine
Bethesda, MD

Condition On Receipt: The half leather and decorated paper binding was extremely dirty, worn, abraded, deteriorated and powdery, particularly at the corners, edges, endcaps and joints. The joints and internal hinges were partially broken. The sewing was loose in places, and several of the pages were detached from the text block. The pages were torn, dirty, discolored, acidic, weak and brittle. The manuscript inks present were acidic and varied in intensity.

Treatment: The volume was collated and disbound. The inks were tested for solubility. The head, tail and pages were dry cleaned and washed and then buffered (deacidified) with magnesium bicarbonate solution. Tears were mended and folds guarded where necessary with Japanese paper and rice starch paste. The volume was sewn on linen tapes with linen thread. Windsor handmade paper ends with a linen hinge were attached. The volume was case bound in full cloth. Title information and lines were stamped in gold foil onto the spine.

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